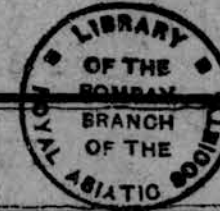


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The Bombay Chronicle

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REGD. NO. B 1065.

VOL. XVII NO. 272-

BOMBAY, MONDAY NOVEMBER 18, 1929.

ONE ANNA

"SAK" REFUSED PASSPORT FOR INDIA.

MAHATMA GANDHI SPEAKS OUT.

United Strength Of Masses Alone Can Bring Swaraj.

LEAVE VICEREGAL DECLARATION ALONE.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 17. The programme of public activities of Mahatma Gandhi at Allahabad was concluded this evening after a crowded meeting was held in Purshotamdas Park under the presidency of Pandit Motilal Nehru.

ALLAHABAD'S RESPONSE. The total collections hitherto made at Allahabad amount, it was announced at the meeting, to about Rs. 31,000. Among those who have contributed to the Gandhi Purse are Pandit Motilal Nehru, Rs. 2,500, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Rs. 1,700 and many others who paid Rs. 500, or more. Ladies also contributed over Rs. 8,000.

LALAJI ANNIVERSARY. To-day was observed here as the first death anniversary day of Lala Lajpat Rai, the collections made to-day were, therefore, intended for the Lajpatrai Memorial Fund. Out of the amount hitherto collected at Allahabad, Rs. 11,000 was earmarked for Lajpatrai Fund and Rs. 3,000 was added for the U. P. National Service. FORGET WHAT VICEROY AND BENN SAY.

Gandhiji appealed to the public to use Khaddar which would annually save a drain from India of sixty crores of rupees. He asked the people to forget what the Viceroy and Mr. Wedgwood Benn

said or would be saying and what the leaders would be saying on the question of constitutional advancement, but appealed to them to form their own Sangathan, for the united strength of the masses alone could bring Swaraj.

To-morrow being his silence day, Gandhiji commenced his silence from this evening in order to be ready to participate in the Leaders' Conference to-morrow evening, after completing his 24 hours' silence.—Free Press.

Raja's Contribution Of Rs. 5000.

MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEE'S PURSE.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 17. The silver tray in which the Allahabad Municipal Address was presented to Mahatma Gandhi this morning was purchased in auction by the Raja of Kalakankar, Partabgarh district in whose town there was a huge bonfire of foreign cloth on Friday last. The Raja and Rani of Kalakankar donated Rs. 5,000 to the Khadi Fund. The Municipal employees presented a purse of over Rs. 2,000.

Gandhiji hoisted the National flag over the Municipal premises.—A. P.

WALK OUT IN CONGRESS MEETING.

Split In Ranks Of Bengal Committee.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 17. On the eve of the election of a new executive for the B.P.C.C., 118 members of the Opposition walked out this evening after making a statement, falling the eleventh hour attempt at compromise. Mr. Sen Gupta did not attend the Conference. All day long negotiations between the parties were carried through intermediaries including Sjt. Subodh Roy, Deshabandhu's son-in-law for finding a basis for compromise which necessitated the adjournment of the meeting up to five in the afternoon. But no satisfactory formula could be reached.

THE WALK-OUT.

Prof. Jyatsingh Ghosh on behalf of Mr. Sen Gupta's group proposed at the open sitting of the Conference the adjournment of the election of office-bearers for a fortnight to facilitate further discussion of the terms of compromise and for appealing to the Working Committee against the President's ruling in connection with the Sylhet, Cachar, Chittagong and Darjeeling members participating in yesterday's conference. The majority disfavoured this proposal. Mr. Sen Gupta's group refused to participate and left the meeting.

NEW EXECUTIVE.

A new executive was then formed with Sjt. Subhas Bose, as President, and Messrs. Akram Khan, Nirmalchandra Chunder, Satyendra Chandra Mitra and Jogensandra Chandra Chakravarty as Vice-Presidents and Mr. Kiransankar Roy as Secretary.—Free Press.

PARTY FACTION IN BENGAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Mr. Subhas Bose's Party Going Strong.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 16.

The feverish speculations which raged round the B.P.C.C. election during the last few days owing to the rivalry between Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose and Mr. Sen Gupta's

parties had been set at rest this evening, when out of 60 co-opted members, one each from the 32 Districts and 14 lawies and 14 Muslims—all nominees of Sjt. Subhas Bose's group were returned. It is certain that Sjt. Subhas Bose will, therefore, be elected as President to-morrow.

At the outset of the Annual general meeting of the B.P.C.C. this afternoon, resolutions condoling the martyrdom of Jatindas and Rev. Phoongye Wazaya and the deaths of other Congressmen were passed.

TRIAL OF STRENGTH.

The first trial of strength between the rival groups came when the co-option of Baba Gurdit Singh from the Barabazar side of the City was proposed by Sjt. Subhas Bose's group, Mr. Sen Gupta's group proposing Sjt. Madanlal Misra. Baba Gurdit Singh was returned by a majority of four votes. Then followed other elections, Sjt. Subhas Bose's nominees being returned in every case.

The meeting was then adjourned till 3 p.m. to-morrow when the executive, including the President will be elected.

There was a record gathering of members, 243 being present out of a total of 256. A large crowd waited in the streets outside and the meeting lasted from 2 to 7 p.m. and the proceedings were most orderly.

DISPUTE TO BE REFERRED TO A. I. C. C.

When the co-option proceedings commenced, Mr. Sen Gupta's group objected to the participation of Sylhet and Cachar members, which was overruled by Sjt. Subhas Bose who presided. On the conclusion of the proceedings, Mr. J. L. Banerjee, on behalf of the Sen Gupta Group, asked the president to record their objection as they wanted to refer the matter to the A. I. C. C.

It is understood that Mr. Banerjee will move to-morrow for postponement of the proceedings until the A. I. C. C. ruling on the point is known.—Free Press.

INDIANS IN E. AFRICA

Pandit Kunzru Sees Lord Passfield. CABINET PROPOSALS TO BE OUT SHORTLY.

LONDON, November 16. Pandit Kunzru, President of East African Indian National Congress, interviewed Lord Passfield with the object of impressing the Minister with the unanimity of all parties in India, Indian Princes and the Government of India on the questions concerning Indians overseas, and also presenting a memorandum on behalf of the Congress which, it is understood, criticises the statements in Samuel Wilson's report, it is alleged, "creating misunderstanding regarding the position of the Indian community and the Hon. Mr. Sastri."

It is stated that Pandit Kunzru has gathered an impression that complete agreement exists between the Government of India and Mr. Wedgwood Benn on the question of effective protection of the Indian interests.

The Cabinet proposals are expected about the end of this month.—Reuter.

SINGAPORE BASE AND JAN HAMILTON.

Necessary For Air Force And Army.

LONDON, November 16. From the defence view point Singapore base is as much a question for the Army and the Air Force as for the Navy" declared Sir Ian Hamilton in a speech in London. He said he himself and Lord French had visited Singapore as Inspectors General. They had to consider "inter alia," the proximity to Formosa and South China. There was no longer any harm in saying that both considered formation of very considerable mobile local defence force was necessary to protect the vast sum expended on Singapore fortified base in addition to the full fortress garrison of the British troops.—Reuter.

VICEROY IN LONAVLA.

Attends Scout Rally.

(From a Correspondent.)

LONAVLA, Nov. 17. His Excellency Lord Irwin, Chief Scout for India, with Mr. Cunningham, Private Secretary to His Excellency and General Secretary for Boy Scouts Association in India visited the G.I.P. Scout Rally at Lonavla on the 17th, the Viceroy's special waiting at the station for a few minutes. More than 400 boys rallied at the whistle call and thereafter His Excellency addressed the scouts and told them how happy he was to have seen the rally in such an unexpected manner and congratulated the scouts on their smart turnout. He pointed out how valuable the movement was for India in every way and hoped that it would grow more to more for the good of the boys. The rally concluded with the India Yell called out by Mr. M. V. Venkateswaran, Provincial Secretary and heartily responded to and the cheer proposed by Mr. W. B. Burford, the Secretary of the G.I.P. Local Association. It was a very happy occasion both for Lonavla and the G.I.P. scouts as this is the first occasion when His Excellency the Viceroy visited this small station. It speaks volumes for the goodness of His Excellency and his interest in scouting.

Viceroy's Departure

From Delhi.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 16. His Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Irwin, accompanied by their personal staff, left Delhi last night for a prolonged tour in South India.—A. P.

NO PASSPORT TO "SAK."

Prevented From Attending Lahore Congress.

MR. BENN STANDS IN THE WAY.

LONDON, Nov. 16. Replying to Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala's request for a passport Mr. Henderson has stated that he has been informed by the India Office that Mr. Wedgwood Benn at present is not prepared to agree to the endorsement of the passport.

[A Reuter message dated October 29 stated that the London Branch of the Indian National Congress has elected Mr. Saklatvala as a delegate to attend the Lahore session of the Indian National Congress.]

APPEAL TO YOUNG MEN.

Forfeiture Of "Red" Pamphlet.

LAHORE, Nov. 16. A Gazette Extraordinary announces the forfeiture by the Government, of copies of a pamphlet printed "red" as an appeal to youngmen by one Rajkumar, President, Young Socialist Republican Association of India on the ground that it tends to create disaffection towards the Government.—Free Press.

THUNDERSTORMS IN S. MADRAS.

Weather Report.

POONA, Nov. 17. Unsettled conditions in south-east Arabian Sea are less marked to-day. Few scattered thunder-showers are reported from south Madras and Lower Burma. The chief amounts of rainfall are: Akyab quarter of an inch, Palamcottah two and Pamban one.

Forecast: Rainfall is likely to extend in Upper Burma.—A. P.

Dum Dum Aerodrome.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 16. "Work is now going on and the aerodrome will be a different place during the next monsoon" said the Secretary of the Ben-Flying Club, Dum Dum, in connection with the statement made by the Dutch Second Chamber that Dum Dum aerodrome was "useless in wet season". The Secretary added that it was possible that complaints might have existed in the past.—A. P.

LALPAT RAI STATUE AND PUNJAB GOVT.

Unaccountable Silence In Granting Of Site.

LAHORE, Nov. 16. It was on the 27th of July last that the Arya Swarajya Sabha of Punjab, Lahore, applied to the Lahore Municipality for the grant of a suitable site for setting up Lala Lajpatrai's statue. Two sites were specified by the Sabha in their application, one on the Mall and the other is Gol Bagh. The Municipality about a month back unanimously recommended to the Government to grant either of the two sites applied for by the Sabha. Public opinion seems to be strongly in favour of the Gol Bagh site and there seems to be no other suitable site. So far the decision of the Government is not known. This delay in deciding the matter is causing anxiety, the arrangements for the installation of the statue being complete. The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, President of the Legislative Assembly has very kindly consented to unveil the statue. The Sabha is very anxious that the statue should be unveiled during the Congress Week, when leaders from all parts of India will be present at Lahore, but owing to the delay in getting Government sanction, the Sabha

SOVIET CONSUL FOR BRITAIN.

Ex-Commissioner For Finance.

M. GREGORY SOKOLNIKOV.

LONDON, Nov. 16. Moscow.—M. Gregory Sokolnikov, the ex-Soviet Commissar of Finance, has been appointed Ambassador to Britain. He was once the head of a Soviet Army and was responsible for stabilising the Russian currency.

He was degraded for his opposition to the ruling faction but a few months ago he was given new economic appointment.—Reuter.

LAHORE HONOURS LALAJI.

Impressive Procession Parades Streets.

LAHORE, Nov. 16.

The first death Anniversary of Lala Lajpatrai was celebrated to-day in all solemnity. A huge procession with a decorated portrait of Lajaji in a car followed by the National flag and Congress Volunteer Corps in uniform, started in the afternoon from the Lajpatrai Hall and wended its course through the City along the route once treaded by the late lamented Lajaji when he led the Anti-Simon demonstration in October last. All who participated in to-day's procession or observed it from the roadside and balconies of houses were pathetically reminded of those days of ferment, when Lajaji laid down his life at the call of the nation. After parading through the principal quarters of the City where it grew in volume, the procession reached the place opposite the Railway station where the processionists headed by Lajaji were stopped, and where Lajaji received a blow. Here after paying a glowing tribute to the memory of the great departed, the congregation dispersed.

To-morrow's function includes unveiling of Lajaji's bust in the place where his mortal remains repose, on the bank of Ravi, and some meetings will also be held in the evening.—Free Press.

AT THE PARTING OF WAYS.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar Exposes The "Unity" Stunt.

CONGRESS ALONE CAN SAVE COUNTRY.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar writes: The Congress alone can and must save the country at this juncture. And only by saving itself can the Congress save the country. The Congress can save itself by remaining true to its pledged word of Congress India, namely, the Calcutta resolution. Departure from it will involve the Congress and the country in an irretrievable disaster. Without a plain and open promise to start the Conference on the basis of full and immediate Dominion Status, neither Congress India nor any other self-respecting India can accept it. We cannot surrender or destroy the patient work of years, the spirit and purpose of Swaraj and of its methods, of non-co-operation, resistance and boycotts, without attaining our objective.

REAL UNITY.

Is it to attend this camouflage of a conference as described by Mr. Benn without any guarantee that it is for the framing of Dominion Constitution or is it to get our National Demand accepted or to establish Swaraj ourselves that all the sacrifice and suffering and the building up of manhood during all these years were undertaken? Why should other persons and parties that profess to be anxious for unity, not agree to the Calcutta resolution? Real and effective unity is an active chemical compound and not an unstable, ineffective mechanical mixture of wholly divergent groups, views and methods.

APPLICATION FOR REPRESENTATION.

If the faith of other parties and persons is strong that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Mr. Benn are somehow going to give full and immediate Dominion Status to India, why should they not allow the Congress alone to represent India and why do they want separate representations for so many parties and interests? Why are there more applications by parties and meetings and Associations to attend the Conference than by persons for salaried post?

BOYCOTT OF SIMON COMMISSION.

The truth is, the parties that boycotted the Simon Commission boycotted it each for different reasons, and the differences are there; and the persons who boycotted it mainly on the ground that the Simon Commission did not contain representatives of certain Indian parties are quite pleased to have the access to the Secretary of State and to the Premier and to air their views before them. This so called Conference however will also be attended by those parties and interests that co-operated with the Simon Commission. The bill will be examined and finally shaped by the joint Committee and without the consent of the representatives on it of the other British political parties it is impossible that labour Government can depart from the recommendations of the Simon Commission. There will be further delegations at that stage and the Government cannot finally make up its mind before Joint Committee's report. But of course the Labour Government will not give immediate full Dominion Status to India.

THE LONG AND SHORT OF IT. Sternness, self-reliance, national pride, insistence upon plain business settlements and

standing by one's deliberate word and neither deceiving ourselves nor deceiving others nor allowing any to deceive us, these are the firm foundations of a sound public opinion and conduct, indispensable to our public life even more than to our private lives. Is this political puritanism? If it is, does any one suggest that political profrigacy should shape our public opinions and conduct, our public life? If the Viceroy, the Premier, and the Secretary of State wanted to give us immediate and full Dominion Status it was their clear interest to say so. The opposite of it has been either expressly stated or pretty plainly hinted by the Premier and the Secretary of State and the Colonial Secretary. And in order to underline it Mr. Benn has definitely refused to accept the condition as to amnesty. There interest is on the other hand to create a good atmosphere for the Simon Report and as straightforward Englishmen they will not promise more than they mean to perform.

SELF-RELIANCE OR MENDICANCY.

And if really these three gentlemen are willing to give immediate and full Dominion Status their hands will be greatly strengthened by an attitude of aloofness and boycott on the part of the Congress certainly and if possible of other parties as well. They will not be able to induce their recalcitrant following on the other British parties to come round to their point of view unless they can point to a very appreciable and determined India insisting upon the Conference being started upon the basis of immediate and full Dominion Status as condition precedent to its acceptance. Their power to help us, if at all we want their help, is certainly greatly weakened by our accepting platitudes or unmeaning things. Shall we revert to the long exploded moderate policy of petitioning Government and building up of cases to persuade them or shall we adhere to our own policy of self-reliance which alone has given us a little courage and a little self-respect?

DUTY OF CONGRESS.

The Working Committee, the All-India Congress Committee and the Congress at Lahore have their plain duty to discharge without fear or favour. A heavy landslide is threatening. And the Delhi statement has been taken by the British parties, the European community here and many of our countrymen as a clear retreat. It appears to be perilously near it anyway and if the Congress does not firmly intervene it will certainly be a retreat and in time an utter rout.

AIRMAIL TO INDIA.

Leaves England By Boat.

LONDON, Nov. 16. Owing to very severe weather the airmail to India was despatched to-day by boat and train to Budapest where a Handley-Page Napier liner is stationed for such emergency. The liner will carry it to Athens. Only one liner departed from Croydon owing to rain clouds.—Reuter.

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DETAILS ON PAGE 7.

on 14 April, 2017

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(Incorporated in England.)
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SERVICEP. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH
AND LONDON CALLING AT
MARSEILLES, CALLING AT
MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE
WEEK.

Date	Steamers	Tons
23 Nov.	Macedonia	11,120
30 "	Naldora	10,964
7 Dec.	Naldora	10,964
14 "	Viceroy of India	10,949
21 "	Rawalpindi	10,611
28 "	Kalash-Hind	10,618
5 Jan.	Narkunda	10,672
12 "	Ranjana	10,608
19 "	Ranjana	10,608
26 "	Ranjana	10,608
3 Feb.	Mooltan	10,947
10 "	Mooltan	10,947
17 "	Mooltan	10,947
24 "	Viceroy of India	10,900
31 "	Moolan	10,918
7 Mar.	Kalash-Hind	10,602
14 "	Ranjana	10,608
21 "	Ranjana	10,608
28 "	Ranjana	10,608
5 Apr.	Ranjana	10,608
12 "	Rawalpindi	10,611
19 "	Moolan	10,918
26 "	Ranjana	10,608
3 May	Viceroy of India	10,900
10 "	Ranjana	10,608
17 "	Kalash-Hind	10,602
24 "	Moolan	10,918
31 "	Moolan	10,918
7 June	Moolan	10,918
14 "	Comoria	10,947
21 "	Ranjana	10,608
28 "	Ranjana	10,608
5 July	Ranjana	10,608
12 "	Moolan	10,918
19 "	Naldora	10,964
26 "	Rawalpindi	10,611
2 Aug.	Moolan	10,918
9 "	Moolan	10,918
16 "	Narkunda	10,672
23 "	Ranjana	10,608
30 "	Ranjana	10,608

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets a Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May 1930 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 19th September 1930. The fares will be as follows:

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND
PLYMOUTH.

With liberty to all at Port Sudan, Malta, and/or Tangier.

Date about	Steamers	Tons
28th Nov.	Dumana	8,427
19th Dec.	Dumala	8,422
3rd Apr.	Dumana	8,427
24th "	Dumala	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—
Single Return.
Bombay to Plymouth. A 284 £112
B 280 £105
C 284 £98

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P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO,
STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND
AUSTRALIA.

Date	Steamers	Tons
22nd Nov.	Ranjana	10,608
30th Nov.	Mirzapore	10,608
6th Dec.	Mooltan	10,947
20th "	Moolan	10,918
3rd Jan.	Moolan	10,918
17th "	Moolan	10,918
31st "	Naldora	10,964
14th Feb.	Rawalpindi	10,611
28th "	Narkunda	10,672
28th Mar.	Mooltan	10,608
25th April	Moolan	10,918
9th May	Ranjana	10,608
23rd "	Naldora	10,964
6th June	Moolan	10,918

"Cargo only."

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TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:—
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To Adelaide .. £76
To Melbourne .. £78
To Sydney .. £80
To Brisbane .. £82
To Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney .. £100
Periods of availability 16 weeks.
Sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO
AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN
GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO,
MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RAN-
GOON.

Date	Steamers	Tons
18th Nov.	Vita	8,427
20th "	Khandala	8,422
20th Nov.	Bankura	8,427
20th Dec.	Ellora	8,422
22nd "	Varaha	8,427
23rd "	Chakia	8,422

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500 only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf Mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thursday/Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex. the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Bussrah.

Terms and Rates of Frights and Passage may be arranged with—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND
JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Nagato Maru	8001	16 Nov.	27 Nov.
Hakosaki Maru	10000	19 Nov.	27 Dec.
Yamagata Maru	3807	19 Nov.	2 Dec.
Hakusan Maru	10400	19 Nov.	11 Dec.
Tamba Maru	8845	30 Nov.	14 Dec.
Kitama Maru	8000	16 Dec.	30 "
Tokushima Maru	5970	21 Dec.	4 Jan.
Haruna Maru	10500	21 Dec.	18 Jan.
Sado Maru	8898	30 Dec.	13 Jan.

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.
FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave	Arrive
Atsuta Maru	8000	28 Nov.	15 Dec.
Kashima Maru	10000	12 Dec.	29 Dec.
Hakone Maru	10500	26 Dec.	13 Jan.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN
FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From	From
Asama Maru	22000	11 Dec.	18 Dec.
Taiyo Maru	22000	5 Jan.	12 Jan.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

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(2) Total undivided Reserve
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disorders.

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Jamnagar (Kathiawar)

BAN ON THE ALI BROTHERS.

Shaukat Ali On South African
Govt's Treatment.

(BY MAIL).
CAPE TOWN, Oct. 18.
In a letter to the Press Moulana Shaukat Ali writes from Lourenco Marques:—

All our efforts have failed to make Dr. Malan and the Union Government withdraw the insulting and humiliating conditions which were imposed on our entry and stay in South Africa. A concise and clear statement is due from us so that our friends and general public may know all the facts.

So early as May last I addressed the Union Government from Bombay and asked for permission to land for Moulana Mahomed Ali, Mr. Mir Mahomed Baloch, Member, Bombay Legislative Council, myself and a Secretary. Personally, I knew so little of South Africa and the conditions of life there, that I had to write and ask Sir Mohamed Habibullah to help us and facilitate our leaving India for this trip on the invitation of our Muslim brethren in South Africa. He and his Office told us to apply for our passports to the local Government, and also to write to the Union Government for permission to land.

THE UNDERTAKING.
The local Government gave us the passports, and as we had ourselves decided not to have anything to do with politics, either South African or Indian, we informed the Government of India and the Bombay Government, and also the South African Government, that our visit was purely Islamic and brotherly, and that anti-South African or anti-British we would take no part in any political or in any other affair of the State. We wanted to see the country and meet our Indian Muslim brethren, and bind ourselves closer to each other.

We were invited to come early in April, but my brother Moulana Mahomed Ali's daughter was seriously ill, and we waited for her recovery, so that he could accompany us, and thus gratify the great wish of our brethren to meet him. This holiday would have done him good and improved his shattered health. Unfortunately, he lost his favourite daughter, and with great difficulty I persuaded him to come out with Mrs. Mahomed Ali and his younger daughter so that the change of environment might console them a little and give them the change they badly needed.

Begum Mahomed Ali would also have done useful work with our Muslim sisters, both African and Indian. Mr. Mir Mahomed Baloch and myself started a fortnight earlier, and the other party was to follow a fortnight later. We have done our utmost to HUMILIATING CONDITIONS.

The Government of India, at the request of the Government of Bombay, also cabled to Sir Kurma Reddi to arrange for our entry, and I for my part, never thought that there would be any difficulty in getting a permit for about 8 weeks, as we could not spare more time from the pressing work before us in India. On August 31 at Beira on the "Karapara" we learnt the details of the conditions imposed, and we wired to the Union Cabinet and to Sir Kurma Reddi for their withdrawal, assuring them again that we were coming on no political mission.

We have done our utmost to make Dr. Malan understand that such conditions were uncalled for and would be resented strongly in India and the Moslem world, but all our efforts have been of no avail. The efforts of all our Moslem brethren and the other Indian Associations in South Africa have also failed. The request of the Government of India and Sir Kurma Reddi has also failed and our last request to Dr. Malan to give us the reasons which prompted him to impose such insulting conditions proved also fruitless. If he had given us the reasons we might have been in a position to remove his misgivings and spared all the unpleasantness.

THE WALL OF SILENCE.
We regret we will not be able to meet our brethren in their homes in Natal, in the Cape and in the Transvaal. We were not coming to settle down in South Africa. We had not come out to upset any settled conditions. We did not intend to raise our people to take any political action against unjust laws enacted against them. We only wanted to see the country and the conditions of life here, meet our Moslem brethren and other friends and bind them closer to us and request them to pay more attention to the Moslem education and internal reform of our society.

In the face of this adamant wall of silence and obstruction, we can do nothing here except refuse the disgraceful conditions and give up our visit to our friends and brethren. We will lay all the facts on our return to India before our people—in fact, they already know many of them, and then we will see what can be done to stop this kind of treatment once and for all. I cannot say more, as I do not know yet what we can do to retaliate and to make the Union Government realise its mistake.

THANKS FOR INVITATION.

I take this opportunity of thanking the office-bearers of the Young Moslem Association of Johannesburg and our Moslem friends in Cape Town who took the initiative under the chairmanship of Mr. H. K. Gool, and invited us formally to South Africa. I have always hated to worry my brain in solving puzzles, and it is no use wasting time to apportion blame amongst our co-workers and friends for the wrong decision of Dr. Malan. As we desired to assure the Union Government that we were not coming on any political mission, we did not think it proper to arrange for our landing through the South African Indian Congress, even if this were necessary.

In all political matters it is necessary that all Indian communities should work together, but in matters of faith and for purposes of sectional good, other Associations concerned, have the fullest justification for freedom of action, and we would be extremely sorry if any undignified controversy is started over the failure of Dr. Malan and the Union Government to do us justice and to show that courtesy to which we were entitled.

EMPIRE NOT WORTH THE NAME

We were coming to South Africa to appeal to every Moslem—rich and poor—to shake off his lethargy and to help generously the organisation of Moslem education both in India and South Africa, and to improve the internal condition and organisation in such a way that Islam and India might receive proper respect in their own country and elsewhere.

Surely we have every right of free access to, and to the fullest freedom in every part of the British Empire for lawful and legitimate purposes. If every self-governing colony treats responsible leaders of other parts with indignity and insult, then no Empire worth the name could last very long. I do not know what the British Government would do in such cases, as I am not 'persona grata' with it, nor have I any expectations. I have been its political opponent, but India would certainly act in such a way as to stop this kind of behaviour.

We have dealt with this affair with great patience and restraint as we feel we ought to show our strength not in words but in action. May I say to our Moslem brethren in South Africa that, as we cannot come to meet them in their homes, they ought to come and see us here in Lourenco Marques, where we are staying as guests of our Moslem brethren and are receiving very kind hospitality and courtesy from the Portuguese Government and its people on whom we had no claims. We have not set Delagoa Bay on fire, and life goes on here as usual, except amongst our Moslem brethren, who are trying to set their houses in order.

APPEAL TO CO-RELIGIONISTS.

No great work or struggle can be carried on without adequate financial resources. I am glad our friends and brethren in South Africa have started the collection of purses, and I do hope every family, rich or poor, big or small, will contribute its quota according to its capacity and position. I hope every city, town, village or location will collect its purse. In that way along can they show the Union Government that obstruction cannot stop Moslems from doing their duty to their great faith and to their people.

I trust every just and right-thinking man, whether White, Black, Blue or Green, will see that we have given no cause of complaint to the Union Government or to any other people. We have faith in the future, and hope soon to see the end of all narrow, openly selfish and bigoted Governments that base their prosperity on injustice and wrong doing.

A. P.

Ex-Servicemen Welcome
Viceroy's Statement.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 16.

The following telegram is published for general information:—
From Colonel Smiles, Chairman, Armistice Dinner, Jorhat, to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy: "At the Armistice Dinner of the Jorhat Club, Ex-servicemen passed a unanimous vote of appreciation and confidence in His Excellency the Viceroy's announcement regarding Dominion Status and a Round Table Conference, which should do much to promote good-will among all communities."—
A. P.

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N. DATTA, Manager,
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INDIAN STATES AND
THEIR SUBJECTS.Representation At Round
Table Conference.

Syed Razmi Elahi wires from

Bhopal under date Nov. 16:—

The Viceroy's recent announcement

regarding the Dominion

Status and the various other un-

expected political events have

confronted the Indian Rulers and

their subjects with many new and

difficult problems. They require a

careful solution in consideration

of the permanent existence of the

"Native States," their political

honour and independence. It is our

first and foremost duty to support

Dominion Status for British India

besides as true friends and neigh-

bours of equal standing we should

always try to be on good terms

with British India but we should

not do anything which may, in

any way, be harmful to the inde-

pendence and honour of the

States. At this critical moment

the Rulers and their subjects

should put aside their differ-

ences and try to solve the dif-

ficult problem. If the Indian States

Committee wishes to be the true

representative of the States sub-

jects it should call a meeting of

the recognised leaders of all the

well-known Indian States before

the proposed Round Table Con-

ference holds its meeting and

should try to reach a unanimous

decision regarding their represen-

tation and claims. I would urge

that in its present form the said

Committee cannot be called a true

representative of the States. I

would like to appeal to all the

Indian Rulers to win the hearts of

their subjects with love and affec-

tion. I hope that the States sub-

jects will not forget their duty of

safeguarding the States and would

always act wisely. I would also

ask the British Indian leaders to

co-operate with us in safeguarding

our rights along with the honour

and independence of the States.

JUNAGAD GUPTA
PRAYAG DISPUTE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—From the various reports

that have been appearing in your

esteemed paper on the above sub-

ject one fact seems to have been

studiously suppressed by your cor-

respondents. That is the appoint-

ment of a Committee to inquire

into and report on the rival con-

tentions of Hindus and the Maho-

medans. This Committee con-

sisted of three distinguished offi-

cers of the State, each following

a different religion i.e. Major F.

B. N. Tinley, a Christian, Khan

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Fill up your WANTS here on a payment of
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 for First Twenty Words
AND
ONE ANNA
 For each Additional word

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Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

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 and WINES.

AGENTS WANTED.

Messrs. HEDGES & BUTLER, LTD. 153 Regent-street, London, England, established A.D. 1667.

Wine Merchants by appointment to H. M. the King and H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

wish to appoint an Agent for the sale of their well-known Wines and Spirits in Bombay. None but first-class firms considered. Please give trade references in the United Kingdom if possible. Preference given to a general store.

WANTED—Influential REPRESENTATIVES for a long established life Assurance Company for Bombay City and in all principal taluks of Khandesh, Gujarat, and Maharashtra on liberal terms. Apply stating age, experience, references and turnover of business to Box No. 2387, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
 A 33070

WANTED—AGENTS for sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily Edition with or without Sunday Edition or Sunday Edition only. Apply for Terms to the MANAGER, The Bombay Chronicle P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph, Wireless, Station Master and Electrical Courses. Railway Fare PAID. Boarding arrangements. Prospectus on two anna stamps—Royal Telegraph College, Clock Tower, DELHI.
 A R1974

WANTED—An experienced First Class ENGINEER with sound knowledge of turbine specially. Apply with testimonials and minimum pay acceptable. Approved candidate to join immediately. Box No. 2385, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
 A 33076

WANTED—CANDIDATES to qualify themselves for the Subordinate Engineering Services from the CIVIL ENGINEERING SCHOOL, LUCKNOW, through fully qualified efficient and experienced staff. The Institution is managed and maintained by the Hindu Education Society, a Registered Body, the President of which is the Ex-minister of Education in U. P. The new session commences from January, 1930. Apply for prospectus to PRINCIPAL, CIVIL ENGINEERING SCHOOL, LUCKNOW. MATHURA PRASAD NATHAN, C.E.
 A R1988

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LIMITED.

Misapore Square North, Calcutta. Premier and Largest Indian Hotel. Best arrangements. Home comforts. Family suite available.

Daily charges—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 and 3
 Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

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WANTED—Young accomplished Hindu girl or Widow for young educated and accomplished person of good position. Apply immediately Box No. 2389, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
 M R2005

WANTED—Suitable matches for a handsome and modest lady, aged 25, educated in English, Hindu, Urdu, well-versed in music, needle-work, etc. (2) A. Nepali rajput woman aged 26 with one child of 6 months (3) a beautiful Vaish girl aged 17 years. For No. 1 only men of independent views and means earning Rs. 400/- or more p.m. need apply with photos and postal stamps of one rupee. HONY. SECRETARY, Widow's Home Delhi Daryaganj.
 M R2003

EDUCATIONAL.

JOIN IMMEDIATELY—Agashe's First year and Intermediate Mathematics and Matriculation Coaching classes. Admissions upto November end only. Apply Jalimising Building, Fanaswadi, Bombay 2.
 M R1996

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notices, are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column	Inch per Insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0	
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0	
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0	
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0	

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

MARSLAND PRICE & CO LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at Bombay House, 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 25th November, 1929, at 12 noon (S.T.) for the purpose of transacting the business as detailed in the Notice posted to Shareholders.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED as from the 21st November, 1929 to 5th December, 1929, (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board,
THE TATA CONSTRUCTION CO. LTD.
 Agents,
B. D. SARDESAI
 Secretary.
 Phoenix Building,
 Ballard Estate,
 Bombay, 12th November, 1929.
 33116

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "NAGATO MARU," are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 16th November, 1929, from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
 Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
PROVIDING EXTRA PURLINS ON F AND H BAYS OF PAREL LOCO. SHOPS.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply and erection of Steelwork required for the above noted work.

2. The prescribed form of tender with conditions, specification and drawings on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Chief Engineer, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 10 per set in cash or by Money Order only, which amount will not be returned. The tender must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelope enclosing it must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Providing extra purlins for Parel Loco. Shops". Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office, upto 3 p.m. (S. T.) on FRIDAY, the 20th December, 1929.

4. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal".

D. S. BURN,
 Agent, G. I. P. Railway,
 Bombay, 11th November, 1929.

33100

TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS ARE INVITED on behalf of the Notified Area Committee of Santa Cruz for the erection of a Market and appurtenances at Jaganabai Lane, Santa Cruz. Tenders are to be delivered on or before WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant.

Particulars may be obtained of the Architect Mr. Hormasji Ardeshir at his Office at Century Building, 321, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on payment of a fee of Rupees Three, and a sum of Rupees Twenty as Earnest Money.

November 16th, 1929.

R2006

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MUNCHERJI PALLONJI CONTRACTOR, of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant has contracted to sell absolutely and free from incumbrances the undermentioned property at Deolali, Nasik to our client.

ALL persons having or claiming any share, right, title, or interest in, to, or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, possession, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 41, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived, and abandoned.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of non-agricultural land or ground with the message, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the West side of Nasik Road in the village of Sansari in Taluka Nasik, District Nasik, in the Registration Sub-District of Nasik, containing by admeasurement 32 Gunthas and thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue of Nasik under Survey No. 101, Old, Pot No. 1, now Pot No. 1 of Survey No. 101 and in the books of the Cantonment Board Deolali, House No. 411 Nasik Road, Deolali and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by Nasik Road, on or towards the West by Survey No. 52 on or towards the North by nullah and beyond that Pot No. 2 of Survey No. 101 and on or towards the South by Survey No. 202 and 203.

Dated this 16th day of November, 1929.

MALVI MODY, RANCHODDAS & CO.,
 Purchaser's Attorneys.

33118

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HORMUSJI BAPUJI GAZDAR and ARDESHIR HORMUSJI GAZDAR have contracted to sell the undermentioned property with the buildings standing thereon and the machinery erected thereon and the furniture, Motor Lorry and other articles lying thereon together with the factory called "Albert Dyeing and Bleaching Mills" to our clients. All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, charge, trust, lease, lien, possession, maintenance, gift, easement, inheritance or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, situate at 107, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same (if any) will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those pieces or parcels of Foras land or ground (out of which the pieces or parcels bearing New Survey Nos. 52927 and 32928 are redeemed) together with the message, tenement and the sheds of corrugated iron sheets standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 3057 (three thousand and fifty seven) square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less situate, lying and being at DeLisle Road, Worli (Mingot-Mandly) in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay and which premises are together with other pieces registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under the following Nos.

Collectors Old No.	Collectors New No.	Survey No.	Area
109-181-332	D12023	52927	124
131, 184, 133	12050	32927	378, 398
185-186-290	A12127	32928	184, 410 & 414

and which premises together with other premises are assessed in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Old Nos. 1893, 1895, 1899, 1900 and 1902 and Old Street Nos. 889, 891-895-896 and 898 and are now assessed under G Ward Nos. 1893 and 1902 and Street Nos. 889 and 898 and which premises form part of Cadastral Survey Nos. 787/3 of Lower Parel Division and are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Abdulbhai Fazal-bhai, on or towards the South partly by a public passage and partly by the property of Koovery N. Mehta, on or towards the West partly by the property bearing Cadastral No. 1787 and partly by the property bearing Cadastral No. 288, on or towards the East partly by the property of the Vendors and partly by the property of Pearl Mills.

Dated this 16th day of November, 1929.

DABHOLKER & JESHTARAM,
 Purchaser's Attorneys.
 33117

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 150 BALES OF D. W. FLOUR BAGS AND 250 BALES OF B. TWILLS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th day of November, 1929, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co.'s Office at Khand Bazar, Kazi Syed Street, Mandvi, by their order and on account, and at the risk of Messrs. Karabhai Ramji and Praggi Naranji.

150 Bales of D. W. Flour Bags 40x28 inches, weight in proportion to 2-1/2 lbs. 56x28 inches, 7x9/8x8, plain hemmed, dry sewn, packed in iron bound bales of 400 bags. Any mill make. Shipment October to March i.e. 25 Bales monthly of which 25 Bales of October shipment have already arrived by S.S. "Orna" now in Docks.

250 Bales of B. Twills 44x26-1/2 inches, 2-1/4 lbs. 6x8, Blue stripes hemmed dry sewn packed in iron bound Bales of 300 bags. Any mill make. Shipment November to March namely 50 Bales monthly.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES AT UNDERIA STREET AND HOOZERIA STREET.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 466 of 1929 (Abdul Karim v. Bai Bibbi and others) and pursuant to the directions given under the Court's Order dated the 12th July, 1929, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on TUESDAY, the 3rd December next at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

LOT NO. 1.—All that piece of Government land together with the message, tenement or dwelling house, hereditaments, and premises standing thereon situate on the Eastern side of Underia Street, admeasuring about 88 square yards, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 1360-1359, New No. 8521, Old Survey No. 3951, Cadastral Survey No. 1127 Byculla Division and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 289, Street No. 117 and bounded on the East by the Sweepers' passage, on the West by Underia Street, on the North by the property of Memon Hussan and on the South by the property of Shaikh Abdulla bin Fazluddin Patel.

On THURSDAY, the 5th December next at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises:—

LOT NO. 2.—All that piece of Government land together with the message, tenement or dwelling house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate on the Eastern side of Hoozeria Street, admeasuring about 159 sq. yds., bearing Collector's Old No. 1288-1289, New No. 8454, Old Survey No. 2386, New Survey No. 3842, Cadastral Survey No. 1213, Byculla Division and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 186, Street No. 49, 53 and bounded on the East by the Sweepers' passage, on the West by Hoozeria Street, on the North by the house of Aga Aili Mahomed bin Mahomed Jaffer Seerazee and on the South by the vacant land belonging to Essa bin Hajee Mahomed Dalal.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Rustomji and Ginnwala, Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

Auction Sale of a large stock-in-trade of Messrs. Walter Rogers and Co., lying in the Old Godown of John E. Minit next to the Oriental Iron Works' Godown at Pantom Bunder Road, Darukhana, Mazagon.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1625 of 1929 (Harishchandra Mangesh Sanzgiri and others v. F. E. Francis, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, THIS DAY MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction in one lot or in separate lots at Darukhana, Mazagon:

A large stock-in-trade of railway materials of the above Company comprising India rubber and vacuum brake fittings and mechanical fittings, such as brown Linoleum 3 small sheets of gold and silver alloy metal India rubber belts, cushions, diaphragms, hose-pipes, embedded section hose, neck, joint and rolling rings, white rubber sheets, grip washers, enamelled iron plates, signal discs, springs triumph pairs, cast iron dummy plugs, couplings, push cocks and taps, conduit piping for alarm chain and iron galvanised chain for alarm signal, brass bolts, nipples and balls, iron studs, mild steel bars, swan necks, ebolite rods, soluminite sheets, sack, cells, lead sheets and bolts, iron sockets, gum tubing, various gas fittings, etc., oil engines 5 h.p., valve testing, rubber valve cutting lead cutting machines, etc., etc.

The above is on view and a deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Shroff and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagee, under the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 4th October 1922, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on MONDAY, the 9th December next at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of Fazandari tenure land (the Fazandari whereof is Borah Samsuddin Tyabally) together with the message, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the Eastern side of Abdul Rehman Street, admeasuring about 129 sq. yards, bearing Collector's New Survey No. 2086, Cadastral Survey No. 569 of Mandvi Division and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 42, Street Nos. 173-175 and

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT!

TO-NIGHT!!

WHITE CITY

BAZARGATE STREET, FORT, OPPOSITE MINT.

THE POPULAR RENDEZVOUS

THE NEW SKATING RINK

Now in Full Swing.

NEW and Novel Attractions weekly.

DAILY AT 6 P.M.

ADMISSION TO GROUNDS ANNAS 2

AUCTION SALES.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

6-30 AND 10 P.M.

WARNER SHORTS

5 STAR TURNS 5

ALSO PARAMOUNT'S

ALL TALKING-ALL SINGING

NIGHT CLUB

SEE-HEAR-MEET

25 Great Stars 25

From:

BROADWAY'S HIT MUSICAL

SHOWS.

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-30 AND 10 P.M.

ESPECIAL and EXPENSIVE

ENGAGEMENT OF

ROWINA and DANDOLO

Acrobatic Dancers

From the FOLIES BERGERE

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In conjunction with

"SUN RISE"

A Wm. Fox Super Picture.

ROYAL OPERA

HOUSE

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.

ITALIAN GRAND

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Presents

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EMPRESS THEATRE

6-30; 8-15 and 10 p.m.

THE ONE and ONLY

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After a Phenomenal Two Weeks

Run at The Excelsior.

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SANDHURST ROAD.

5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily.

Sat., Sunday and Friday Matinee

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Brilliant-Amusing Romantic!

"TURKISH DELIGHT"

With

RUDOLPH SCHILDKRAUT

JULIA FAYE

He despised women, but when he

inherited a harem packed with lovely

wives, he made the discovery that

one cannot trifle with the gentler sex

without paying the price!

Also 2 reels comedy of

"SNUB POLLARD."

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DAILY At 6-30, and 10 P.M.

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In the Latest

M.G.M. PICTURE

12 MILES' OUT.

8 Parts

Thrills—Gasps—and the

Sweetest Romance in the World

with

ERNEST TORRENCE

JOAN CRAWFORD



DAVAR'S COLLEGE
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INDIA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON
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should therefore give all attention
to the study of Specialised Courses
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I. F.), Company Secretaries (F. I.
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Courses (L. C. C., D. Com., M. C.),
for which there is an unlimited
field and specialised Accountancy
(G. D. A.) may wherever desirable,
be taken in as an additional
Course, as Accountancy Profession
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MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1929.

RECONSIDERATION

Indian leaders are meeting again to-day at Allahabad to con- sider the political situation in the light of the Parliamentary debate on India. The precise question before the Conference will be whether the Delhi mani- festo needs to be modified and if so why and how. There is no doubt that much has happened since the manifesto was issued from Delhi to make its reconsi- deration necessary. That document clearly assumed that the Labour Government had at last seen the error of its policy towards India and that it was prepared to change it. The Parliamentary debate which took place shortly thereafter and particularly the Premier's reply to Mr. Baldwin have fairly knocked the bottom out of that assumption. We have it clearly and repeatedly stated that the British Government does not and cannot mean a change of policy. But we are at the same time assured by some well-meaning friends, over-anxious about the promised Conference, that the correspondence between the Premier and Mr. Baldwin is "legal, not political" and, therefore, the "real position remains unchang- ed" and by others that "Parlia- mentary answers are inevitably and technically correct and we must not alienate the sympathies of the Viceroy and the Labour Government." We are also assured that the Labour Government's referen- ces to "No Change" should not be regarded as governing the future action of the Cabinet indefinitely but as relating only to the Govern- ment policy in the existing circumstances pending the report of the Simon Commission.

The hope is thus entertained by some Indian friends of the Labour Government that an entirely new situation will arise when the Simon re- port is issued and the Round Table Conference is in being and that both sides will then be per- fectly free to submit and consider any schemes of Self-Government and adopt such as may seem desir- able in the circumstances exist- ing at that time. We shall as- sume that there is force in all these assurances. We may fur- ther assume that the Labour Government's conceding Dominion Status to India is quite compati- ble with even the present declar- ed policy of British rule in In- dia. But the fact remains that the Labour Government has not so far shown any sign of a real change of heart or of a disposi- tion to change its policy as soon as it is free to do so. It is still content with a mere interpreta-

tion of an old Declaration and a promise of some sort of Confer- ence stated in the vaguest of vague terms possible. It is not desir- able in these circumstances for India to commit herself to an unconditional acceptance of the Government's offer, leaving the Government free to alter the terms of the offer as and when it pleases. Nor is it desirable to leave the Government in doubt about the conditions demanded by the Indian people.

These considerations amply justify the reconsideration of the Delhi manifesto. We do not, however, suggest that Govern- ment's offer should be uncondi- tionally rejected. As we have pointed out before, it would not be wise for the Congress, having once given Government some time for negotiations, to take the responsibility for breaking off ne- gotiations before the time ex- pires. Nor do we suggest that the Delhi manifesto should be rad- ically altered. The purpose of the Congress will be amply served if the manifesto is endorsed with a proviso that the offer of co-operation conveyed therein is strictly conditional and that the conditions suggested in the mani- festo should be fulfilled by Govern- ment before the Congress would commence to co-operate. It is also necessary to make it clear that the offer of co-operation is not to be understood to be open for an indefinite period of time. It may be that the Labour Government has its commitments and responsibilities; but the Congress has its own. If the Govern- ment means to do justice to India, nothing prevents it from mak- ing a genuine response to the country's offer before the end of the year.

SOME SHIPPING
PROBLEMS.

The balance sheet and profit and loss account issued recently by the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, Limited, though a dis- appointing document from the point of view of profits, gives an interesting insight into some of our shipping problems. The net result of the year under review amounts to a loss of Rs. 1,74,999. This loss is ascribed by the Direc- tors to the fact that while during the last accounting period the basic rate between Rangoon and Bombay was Rs. 14 in first half and Rs. 10-12 in second half of the year, it was Rs. 10-12 and Rs. 11 in the corresponding pe- riods of this year. It may be mentioned that the profits for the last year amounted to Rs. 7,48,864 from which there has been a heavy drop. The reduction in freights for the year under report may be deemed rather surprising as the freight market was firm and the Scindia Company could have justifiably increased its freight. In fact, it had to pay high rates for its time chartered steamers. The question then arises why the Scindia did not increase its freight rates and instead de- creased them. The reply to this question furnishes a reply even to those who still would not approve of the Coastal Reservation Bill.

It is well known that under an agreement subsisting between the B. I. S. N. Company and the Scindia Company no rate war is possible at least at present. The former, however, has created an atmosphere in which not only is it impossible to raise freight rates, but shipping companies are also obliged to reduce their prevailing rates. It was this which com- pelled the Scindia Company to reduce their rates. The B. I. S. N. Company does not mind cutting down its rates as it can make up in another direction what it has lost in this. Indian companies, however, cannot stand such a strain. They have to struggle for their very existence and cannot afford to work at a loss. There is another factor also to which the Scindia Company has drawn at- tention in the report, viz., that the tonnage employed on the coast

was much in excess of the re- quirements of the trade. It is in short excessive uneconomical pro- duction which comes in the way of the success of shipping com- panies on the coast. The coast- ing trade can give freight to a certain number of steamers. As soon as the tonnage offered ex- ceeds the tonnage required, the tendency is for rates to go down. Thus it is stated "many steamers had to sail with considerable empty space even from Burma ports which under normal condi- tions give full cargoes." There was a similar over-production of rubber in Western countries and manufacturers at once concerted measures to put it down. Even in India cement manufacturers had to combine and form a pool for proper regulation of their produc- tion of cement which was out- growing the demand. Such a re- gulation of tonnage can come only in the form of elimination of ships which are not owned and run by Indian shipping com- panies. It is practically the same principle which lies behind the Coastal Reservation Bill which thus gets an additional economic support to its powerful series of argument. We realise that some people may raise a doubt as to whether it will not be more suit- able to trade to have open competi- tion which would bring down the rates and thus benefit both trade and industries. Such a conception would be wrong as traders have found to their cost recently that lower rates introduced through the manipulations of the B. I. S. N. Company only resulted in over- stocking the Bombay market with rice from Burma and thus bring- ing about a slump. The remedy lies only in reducing the tonnage. If it is found to be in excess of the requirements and this can be achieved by reserving the coast for Indian bottoms. Unless this is done our coasting trade will go more and more in non-Indian hands and even our few shipping companies will suffer grievously.

WRONG POLICY.

Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala has been informed by Mr. Henderson, the British Foreign Secretary, that Mr. Wedgwood Benn "is not pre- pared at present to agree to the endorsement of his passport." This embargo on the distinguished In- dian patriot's visit to his mother- country, to attend the Lahore Con- gress will naturally provoke a chorus of just and indignant protest in this country and it will confirm the suspicion here that although in regard to their Indian policy the MacDonald Government talk largely of conciliating Indian op- inion, they are determined to prac- tise the game of the iron hand under the velvet glove. No step can be a greater impediment in the process of conciliation than this provocative one of refusing a passport to Mr. Saklatvala and the conduct of the MacDonald Government is all the more amar- ing and maladroitness in view of their policy towards the Soviet. They have re-established diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia but it is gall and wormwood for them to allow a map who proclaims adherence to the political philoso- phy of the Soviet to visit his motherland. The MacDonald Govern- ment must revise promptly their attitude in this matter. They show a craven spirit when they do things to please British vested in- terests in India.

JAIL REFORM.

Thanks to the recent hunger- strike of the Lahore prisoners and sympathetic agitation in various parts of the country, the question of jail reform is engaging the at- tention of both officials and non- officials. We have noted before the forecasts of the Punjab Jail Enquiry Committee's recommenda- tions. We now understand that somewhat similar recommenda- tions have been made by the Jail Conference recently held at Nag- pur and also by the Midnapur Jail Enquiry Committee. A strikingly common feature of the sets of recommendations is the proposal to abolish all racial discrimination in jails and to classify certain pris- oners as special class prisoners according to their normal social status and to the nature of their offences. We welcome the change but would repeat our suggestion that the claims of ordinary prisoners for humane treatment should be duly considered along with those of persons entitled to special treatment. It is not wise or fair to postpone that reform till the ordinary prisoners themselves begin to agitate for it.

SCIENCE AND RELIGION.

THE ORIGIN OF LIFE.

(By Dr. C. L. Dawkins).

Nothing is known of the origin of life. There are several theories to account for its existence such as the different series of creation taught by different reli- gions, and the scientific theories of a natural appearance out of in- organic elements, and its intro- duction to this planet from extra- terrestrial regions. In the light of the theory of evolution and sound common sense, the sudden creation of life in all its various forms, as we see it, and us, is untenable; so is the extra-ter- restrial introduction. Science has begun in a natural manner by a wedding, so to speak, of some of the known elements known as Pro- toplasma which Prof. Huxley called the "Physical basis of life." This knowledge is based on pure infer- ence which however rests on sound data, as evidences pointing to this are found in several directions. First of all, it is clear that life could not have existed on earth when the globe was in an incand- escent state as geology proves. This could have only happened when the globe had cooled down. This, too, is proved by geology, as traces of life can be seen in those strata above the metamorphic ones which were thus produced by fire.

FROM THE SIMPLE CELL.

All lives begin their exist- ence, including man, of course, as a simple cell, and the composition of all the cells from which all lives originate, is the same and is made up of such known elements as carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitro- gen with a trace of sulphur and phosphorus. The natural and logical inference is that when the natural condition on the surface of the globe became favourable, that is to say, when the tempera- ture, moisture, pressure, electrical and other conditions rendered it possible a synthesis of these ele- ments took place and resulted in the production of a composition or substance in which the mani- festation of life became possible. Chemists, as a matter of fact, have of late succeeded in manu- facturing organic substances that were deemed impossible not very long ago. All students of Chem- istry are, of course, familiar with this. It has been objected that these substances are not endowed with living properties and conse- quently God only can create life. It is quite true that no one has,

far, succeeded in producing liv- ing protoplasm but a laboratory is not nature at large, and the pre- sent terrestrial conditions may not be the same now as when life started.

It is not claimed that life start- ed suddenly by a fortuitous com- bination of these elements. On the contrary, it is believed that the process must have occupied many stages. There is every reason to believe that the vegetable cell preceded that of the animal (There is still in nature a number of organisms that are on the bor- derland between the vegetable and animal kingdoms). The func- tions of the former are to convert, in the presence of sunlight, carbo- nic acid and hydrogen into starch and those of the latter to con- sume such pabulum. The phe- nomena of life in these primitive organisms are so simple that they are hardly to be distinguished from crystallization which is a che- mical process.

SPONTANEOUS GENERATION.

The beginning of life in the natural manner above stated is often called by the name of spontaneous generation. It is also known as Archigony. Opponents of the theory of evolution, and those who support the theory of special crea- tion, often say that Louis Pasteur killed, for ever, the false belief that life started spontaneously. This is not true. What Pasteur proved has nothing to do with the theory of Archigony. What Pas- teur did and before him Swam- merdam and Francesco Redi, was to show that the belief that or- ganisms originated in putrid water, solution of flowers, decoction of hay, and so forth, was an erroneous one as these substances already contain the spores of these organisms. Complete steril- ization and care to prevent access of air prevent germs to grow in a fluid. It is good to remember this as religious teachers often like to throw dust in the eyes of peo- ple who are not very conversant with the subject, by sneering that the belief in spontaneous gen- eration has long ago been ex- ploded.

EVOLUTION OF ORGANISMS.

To-day it is universally admitted by all competent authorities that the development of living organ- isms proceeded from the simple to the complex: this is what is meant by Evolution in the broad- (Continued on page 10.)

THE BIG ISSUE.
BE JUST, GENEROUS AND NATIONAL.

(BY P. R. LELE.)

By now almost everyone—at all interested in doing so—has ex- pressed his view on the so-called "historical" pronouncement of H. E. Lord Irwin. We have got op- inions of all shades from whole- hearted and enthusiastic reception to cold indifference. But there is one matter on which no two op- inions have been expressed. Writ- ing in the "Leader" Sir Tej Baha- dur Sapru says:—

"I really think that the big issue we have to apply ourselves to at present is not the question of re- lative merits or tactics of this Party or that, but the paramount question of settling out differ- ences with minorities in a just, generous and broad-minded man- ner. That to my mind is the issue we ought to settle in India."

JOINT ELECTORATES.

Every sincere Nationalist has by now realised that the present communal electorates are the greatest obstacle in the way of strong nationalism. The juggling of ideas and area may gratify the juggler, but fails to satisfy any rational Nationalist. We are out to establish a secular state in In- dia for the sake of secular happi- ness. The division of the world on the basis of area is there and we do not want the other basis to further sub-divide the people. We know that socially we Indians have been divided into compart- ments owing to the age-long ty- ranny of so-called "religion" which has been fed and fostered

by aliens of good as well as evil intentions. The presence of hos- tile creeds in India was declared by a distinguished member of the I.C.S. as the best security to the British Rule. The separation of hostile creeds was stereotyped even in politics with the separate communal electorates. Did His Highness the Aga Khan not maintain a few months ago that Mahomedan India was not a mere community, but was a nation? It is the separate electorates that are responsible for this state of affairs and they must go if at all we are to succeed in building a strong and national India. There must be joint electorates or rather one general electoral roll of voters en- titled to elect representatives to the sovereign legislature of India. There is almost no price too high to pay in return for this consum- mation, with the exception of the dismemberment or disintegration of India.

INTOLERABLE INTRUSION.

There are certain prepositions that cannot be repeated too often and one such proposition is that there must be a generous and broad-minded dealing with the demands of the Muslim League, which were not accepted by the All-Parties Convention. We can- not leave it to the Hindu Maha- sabha to decide which demands of the Muslim League ought to be conceded and which not. You can never get these two bodies to agree to anything except perhaps to procrastination. Much as many of us deplore it, the Muslim League has got a political status, but we are not going to add to our already numerous difficulties by admitting the political pretensions of the Hindu Mahasabha. This body is exhibiting its inability to solve its own problems, in par- ticular the problem of the so-called untouchables (mark for example the inanity and pusillanimity of Mr. Kelkar with respect to temple- entry in Poona), but has the audacity to intrude into the poli- tical arena just to embarrass the proper occupants of that arena. This is intolerable. The Hindu Mahasabha cannot be allowed to (Continued On Page 10.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

To the Rescue.

That great humanitarian and missionary of Imperialism, Mr. Winston Churchill, is ready to come to poor India's rescue. He will not allow a "great crime" to be perpetrated. The "crime" is "the immediate grant" of Dominion status to India and if the grant is made, woe to the life and welfare of all the people of Hindoostan. In the columns of the "Daily Mail" Mr. Churchill gives a warn- ing to his countrymen of the "Pe- ril in India." He exhorts them to realise the necessity of "marshal- ling the sober and resolute forces of the British Empire" so that these modern crusaders will save helpless India—from the folly of demanding to govern herself. But does India ask for such saviours? What India desires is, however, out of the question. British Imperi- alism has a mission to fulfil and Indians must be saved against themselves. We must expect, therefore, to see Big Business in Britain with large vested interests in this country rallying the Tories and the Liberal Imperialists to save India—in order that the economic exploitation of this land may continue by holding it under political subjection.

Just Protest.

When Mr. Ramsay MacDonald was in America, the International Committee for Political Prisoners, an organisation formed "in the interest of freedom of opinion" sent him a weighty representation de- manding trial by jury in the case of the Meerut accused. The re- presentation was signed by men of influence and distinction like Mr. John Haynes Holmes, Editor of the well-known weekly journal "Unity," Mr. Lewis Ganett, a jour- nalist who has toured Asia, Mr. Arthur Garfield Hayes, the New York legal authority who contrib- utes to the American periodical "Nation," Professor Morse Lovett of the University of Chicago and others. The signatories "express their amazement that a political trial of such significance is to take place without a jury" and hope the MacDonald Government will re- consider the position they have hitherto taken up and allow the accused the benefit of a trial by jury. Such an appeal to the Mac- donald Government has been made from India itself, but it has fallen so far on deaf ears.

What is Sedition?

There have been hundreds of prosecutions for sedition in British India during the last twenty years or so and hundreds of learned judgments have been delivered. Yet it is much to be doubted if the law of sedition is now appreciably clearer for all these judgments. In one of the latest cases, the appeal filed on behalf of Dr. Satya- pal, Mr. Justice Zafar Ali of the Lahore High Court observed: "I consider that the appellant had no intention to incite people to violence. But there can be no gain-saying the fact that what he said was sufficient to bring into hatred or contempt or to excite disaffection against the Govern- ment." Is a man to be convicted if he creates a passive feeling of disaffection which is neither in- tended nor likely to find expression in any kind of violence?

Duty, Not Crime.

In the case of Dr. Satyapal an important plea was advanced in his defence that since Govern- ment have themselves decided to alter the present system of gov- ernment radically though gradu- ally, it could be no offence to urge that the present system must be altered radically but at once. But it is curious that Mr. Justice Zafar Ali Khan should contend that "this argument cannot hold water because at the present moment at least to advocate exclusion of Englishmen from India is tantamount to asking for the subver- sion of the Government now estab- lished by law." If so, a thousand new jails will have to be built during the next few months. For millions are now openly demanding an immediate end of foreign do- mination.

The Altruist.

Mother: "No, Bobbie, I can't allow you to play with that little boy. He might have a bad influ- ence over you."
Bobbie: "But, mother, can I play with him for the good influence I might have over him?"

GOVT. SHOULDN'T INTERFERE IN WAGE QUESTION!

Ahmedabad Millowners' Evidence Before Whitley Commission.

OPPOSE REDUCTION IN WORKING HOURS.

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 16. The Whitley Commission examined to-day Sheth Ambalal Sarabhai, Agent, the Calico and Jubilee Mills. He said that in one of the mills under his management, the duties of making appointments and investigating the causes of dismissal were entrusted to an employment officer. The Employment Department had not been able to show any good result, the reason being the dis-favour with which it was viewed by the heads of Departments. The work of collecting and disseminating information regarding the requirements of labour in different mills could best be done by a public employment agency which might be either a Government agency or a private agency worked by employers or the Labour Union. The introduction of unemployment insurance was unnecessary. The managing staff was selected by the witness from men with a university education. Works Committees had not been tried, as they were not viewed with favour by the Labour Union.

HOUSING AND STRIKES. The Calico Mills had built houses for workers. The work which the mills could do in this regard was limited in character. It involved a large capital outlay and even while acting with the best intentions, their action was

often misunderstood and the position of the owners during strikes and lockouts would be particularly difficult. The best way out of the difficulty was for the workers to build and own their houses by starting co-operative societies and for local bodies to build houses and give grants-in-aid. The working conditions in some of the mills were being improved, while conditions in most of the Lancashire mills, and in some cases, even better. The workers had undoubtedly benefited by the 60 hours week. Their efficiency had increased but it had not gone high enough to compensate for the loss to the owners due to the lesser number of hours.

NO REDUCTION IN HOURS.

The present condition of the textile industry was such that no reduction in the maximum number of working hours was possible. There was no standardisation. The Millowners' Association once made an attempt to introduce it but without success. Government intervention in the matter of wages was uncalled for. The relations between employers and employees were very cordial. Though the Labour Union took pro-labour views it was sympathetic towards the employers. This

was due largely to Mr. Gandhi.

CORDIAL RELATION BETWEEN OWNERS AND LABOUR.

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 15. The Labour Commission inspected this morning several industrial concerns and examined in the afternoon representatives of Mill-owners' Association. The witnesses said that about 80 per cent of the labour was permanent and no need was felt for establishing public employment agencies. There was no unemployment in the local textile industry and there was no necessity for unemployment insurance or special methods of alleviating unemployment. The percentage of absenteeism was about 3 on the average. Under the existing arrangement, duly established by constitution and convention, between the Mill-owners' Association and the Labour Union, there was no scope for the Works Committee or Works Councils. Ahmedabad mills had provided over 100 chawls with 3,500 rooms for their operatives and schemes of the working class housing were already under the serious consideration of the Municipality.

DUTY OF GOVERNMENT AND MUNICIPALITY.

The education of the working classes and their housing provisions should be the chief duty of Government and Municipality. The number of women workers in Ahmedabad cotton mills had been reducing for the last two years owing to the influence of the Labour Union which discouraged employment of women with a view to preserving their family life. About 45 mills had provided dispensaries for their workmen. Some mills maintained well equipped hospitals and engaged trained doctors, nurses and other staff. The Labour Union also maintained labour hospital. No special industrial diseases were prevalent in Ahmedabad. Sickness insurance and similar systems were neither suitable nor necessary.

Mill-owners gave a grant of Rs. 15,000 every year for five years to the Labour Union out of the Welfare Fund raised by them for the good of labour; but that grant had been stopped now owing to the differences of opinion between the Mill-owners and the Labour Union regarding the voice of Mill-owners in the management of schools in conducting which the grant had been spent.

INCREASE OF FINANCIAL BURDEN.

The effect of the Women's Compensation Act on the industry was to increase the financial burden on it. No further reduction of hours of working should be made. When the Industries in India had not become fully self-supporting and they had to meet keen foreign competition it was possible to have any Statutory provision for minimum wages. Profit-sharing schemes were also neither possible nor desirable. After the great strike of 1918 the Mill-owners' Association and Labour Union has established a constitution to refer labour disputes not amicably settled to the board of arbitration consisting of Mahatma Gandhi and Sheth Mangaldas. In case of difference of opinion between the arbitrators, the matter was to be referred to umpire. This had preserved harmonious relations between labour and capital in Ahmedabad.

Replying to the President the representatives of Mill-owners Association said there was no concerted policy for improving the housing conditions. The proposal of the Labour Union for labour exchange was under consideration.

PAID THE HIGHEST WAGES.

Asked by Sir Victor Sassoon, witnesses said the cotton textile industry paid the highest wage. The Labour Union did not object to housing by mill-owners. They had great objection to the weekly payment of wages as workmen would spend more and be in more debt. The Labour Union was in favour of jobbers who had their own union. They were not in favour of standardisation of wages.

Sir Alexander Murray asked witnesses why seven new mills had been started in Ahmedabad. The President remarked their modesty would prevent them from answering that question.

Witnesses replied there was no other trade in Ahmedabad for investment of money.

Replying to Dewan Chamanlal, witnesses agreed to supply a statement showing what recommendations of the Tariff Board they had carried out.

In reply to Huseinbhoy Lalji witnesses said the return from the textile industry was not better than any other trade.

Asked by Mr. N. M. Joshi they said about 4 or 5 mills were working day and night. The tendency to work in the night was decreasing as it was not paying. Old mills were installing new machinery, as it paid better.

A COMPLIMENT. The President of the Commission complimented the Representatives of the Mill-owners Association on the example they had set to the whole of India in having cordial relations with labour. Seth Chamanlal Parekh, President of the Millowners' Association, thanked the President of the Commission for his compliment and assured him of greater co-operation between Mill-owners and Labour in the future.

—A. P.

BENGAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

"Futility Of Strike."

CALCUTTA, Nov. 16. The futility of going on strike without exhausting all means of redress of grievances was laid stress upon at the fourth session of the Bengal Labour Conference to-day at Kankinara. Mr. S. Suhrawardy, M.L.C., president, and several thousands of labourers from the mill area attended. Mr. K. C. Roy Chowdhury, M.L.C., Chairman of the Reception Committee, warned the millhands as well as their sardars whom he described as the "natural leaders of the workers" not to be misled by their "social" friends who had the motto of direct action.

Mr. Suhrawardy asked the men to realise their position in the body politic. "Take a lesson from the last strike" he said, "after weeks of privation you got nothing more than what had been promised before by the management." He said that there was great danger of labour being utilised for political purposes. Referring to the Whitley Commission he urged the men not to miss the chance of pressing their case before the Commission, lest they should have to repent the folly of ignoring it. "Invite the Commission," he concluded, "to your home. Let them come as guests and see how you live and work. Press your case solidly and unflinchingly, without fear or favour." —A. P.

DOHAD TRANSFER QUESTION.

B. B. And C. I. Railway Workers' Protest.

Mr. G. B. Juvekar Asst. Secretary, B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees' Union, Lower Parel, writes:—

A crowded meeting of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Workers was held in Damodar Thakery Hall at Parel on Friday evening with Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, M.L.A., President of the Union, in the Chair. Mr. Jamnadas addressing the workers on the Dohad question explained fully to the workers the terms of the Transfer offered by the Agent. He said that there was 10 per cent. wage-cut for the workers proceeding to Dohad. The argument of the authorities that the standard of life in Dohad was low did not suffice.

As regards the text of the notices served upon the employees of the Loco. Shop, he said that the authorities were not justified in issuing the notices when negotiation was going on. He explained to them the text of the Trade Dispute Act which provided a means to seek the assistance of a Conciliation Board. He advised the men not to give their names to the authorities till the 30th inst. on any account. He said he would proceed to Delhi personally with the application for a Conciliation Board and would see Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra and explain to him the whole situation. He exhorted the men not to be perturbed over the threats of the Agent and to proceed calmly with their daily work.

Messrs. Marcell, Dalvi, Uttamram and others addressed the meeting. They exhorted the men to remain firm and loyal to the Union.

RAILWAYS AND WORKERS' UNIONS.

Policy Of Recognition

Mr. C. B. Joshi, General Secretary, G. I. P. Railway Kamgar Union, writes:—

The members of the Railway Board while tendering evidence before the Whitley Commission maintained that the policy of the Railway Board had throughout been the same, namely, to recognise those Unions which had the majority of members so that it might speak with a representative voice.

The policy of the Railway Administration in regard to the question of recognition has always been one of unwillingness to recognise the Unions. Sometimes the basis of recognition has been the whims and the prejudices of the authorities and sometimes the threats of the workers to resort to direct action. But never has the basis of recognition been the majority of membership, which does not exist in any of the single Unions of importance on the Railways to-day. One of the Unions on the G.I.P. Railway was refused recognition when it had a membership of five thousand on its rolls. But the same Union on its second representation after a year or two, when its membership had dwindled down to two or three thousand was recognised by the authorities. Does this indicate any principle behind the policy of recognition, or only the whims and prejudices of the Agents who do not care even to answer the letters addressed to them by the Unions for months and months together. Another Union on the G.I.P. Railway again was refused recognition and was only recognised by Mr. Russell, the then Agent of the G.I.P. Railway, when the workers had given a twenty-four hours' ultimatum to go on strike if the recognition was not forthwith granted. The Railway authorities have never with grace granted anything worth mentioning to the railway workers. They continue even to-day to ignore and minimise the strength of the workers which is growing steadily from day to day and which, if ignored, is bound to cause discontent. The trouble is brewing all over the railways. In the words of Mr. Chandrika Prasad of Almere "the Railway Board has always put obstacles in the way of recognition of the Unions." If, therefore, the movement of railway workers is to-day assuming a threatening attitude, it is the authorities who have to thank themselves. To say that the policy of the Railway Board has been to recognise only such unions as represent the majority of the workers is nothing but a piece of official camouflage typical of our Government, bent on carrying out its unhallowed autocratic policy under the guise of reason and principles. There are a number of recognised Unions on the same Railway lines to-day, and we will obviously have to invent a new arithmetic to prove that two Unions on the same line can represent the majority of workers.

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Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently partially disabled solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

CONDITIONS.

All these undertakings are subject to the following special conditions which are the essence of the contract, namely, that:

- Death or disablement shall result within ninety days after the accident.
- Notice of the accident shall be given to THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD., at its Head Office in Bombay within fourteen days of its occurrence.
- Medical certificates and other information shall be furnished by the person claiming upon request for the same by THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD.
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- This assurance shall neither extend to nor cover death, injury, or disablement (1) from intentional self-injury, suicide or attempted suicide, (2) whilst under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs, (3) whilst engaging in aviation or ballooning, (4) directly or indirectly caused by invasion, the act of foreign enemy, hostilities, warlike operations (whether before or after the declaration of war), riot, civil commotion, rebellion, the exercise of military or usurped power or insanity, (5) arising or resulting from the Registered Subscriber committing any breach of the law.

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Subscribers only to the Sunday Edition of The Bombay Chronicle will be entitled to all the Benefits of the Scheme of Railway and General Accidents Insurance only during the period of 24 hours from 6 a. m. every Sunday to 6 a. m. every Monday.

What the People Say

TEACHING OF ZOROASTER

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—Kindly permit me to point out the evil effect produced by the continued series of letters on the subject of "Teaching of Zoroaster". The Government, it seems, have taken it to mean that many of the Parsis have discarded their religion, and that is why a resolution was published in the Gazette classing them superior to others. I emphatically protest against any such assumption, and declare that we Parsis are as religious as any other community, as will be seen from some of the practices enumerated below, so very devoutly observed by us:—

1. We stick to the wells, and shall ever refuse to use the water of the lakes till it is filtered to our satisfaction that the spirits and Syeds live in them.

2. In whichever town we reside we burn sandalwood in sufficient quantity to keep the atmosphere healthy.

3. To please the hosts of the Towers we do not pollute our dead by giving them a ride in a carriage or a car, but carry them on foot, whatever the distance, with a dignity reminiscent of the Sassanian period, the only exception being in the dress of the carriers, which is of Manchester make.

4. We utilize the holy cow's urine for ordinary ceremony, but for high and intricate ones that of the sacred bull is used.

5. We build fire-temple and Towers anywhere and everywhere.

6. The language we pray in is far far older than any, living or dead; naturally our prayers have, therefore, a solemnity all its own.

7. To the great joy of our brethren we too observe "kirtans" and "dangals" on footpaths on certain holy days.

8. Before a child is baptized we take great care and pains to see that the child repents for its sins, committed knowingly or unwittingly.

9. We visit temples, churches, and "toorabats" on special occasions with as much offerings and reverence as any other.

10. The fervour with which we partake of our sacred free Ghambar feasts, consisting of rice and dal, both well cooked, and the gratitude with which we receive our salary from the Trustees, ranging from Rs. 3 to Rs. 7 to show that we are zealously frugal.

11. We take kindly to the dog and the crowing cock, and we trust our brethren will do the same hereafter. We regret the holy monkey is not looked after, but that is due to the bias the Zend Scholars of the West had for Darwin. But I assure my Hindu friends that this defect will shortly be remedied, for the Cama Institute will turn out a number of Savants, who will have the time to dive deep into our scriptures and discover something relating to this holy animal. The religious solidarity then between all of us will be complete, and the Government will have to rescind the hateful resolution.

I would advise Mr. Madon to admit nothing, not even the century old case of that wily Dastur, else he will create trouble for the Cama Savants.

To Messrs. Dinshaw, Talyarkhan and Wadia I would say that the bout is not fair; so many against one old gentleman.

Messrs. Tairsee, Teybi, Mehta and Fernandes ought to know that had it not been for the priests the world would have had no beautiful mediaeval churches, temples and mosques.

Dr. D'Almeida is a bit hasty. The masses had to be told that the Earth was fresh as the peach. Had they been told the truth they would never have believed in the utility of God sending out His Sons and Relations millions of years after the birth of the Earth.

Mr. Nariman's efforts are fruitless, for, will the Trustee, the Company-promoter, the Speculator, the Money-lender, the Insolvent, the Astrologer, the Deliverer of the Forger, or the Bigamist ever deny himself the pleasure of the company of the priest for at least ten minutes of the day?—Yours, etc.,

AN ANTI-ADVANCED PARSIS.

II.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—May I know the utility of keeping this column still open? Every issue raised by M. P. Madon has been satisfactorily answered by competent authorities. Madon's letters contain nothing but vituperation, attempts at embroiling the reformers with the masses and indecent personal attacks. The most cogent and necessary reason for closing the controversy is the fact that Mr. Madon has got all that he himself asked for. He hinted that he was embarrassed in the English columns. But now there are two challenges to him, of his own seeking, in his own Parsi paper, the "Kaiser-i-Hind," and the "Jam-e-Jamshed". He

has nothing to say to the challenge by Mr. S. K. Hodiwalla in the Gujarati "Jam-e-Jamshed" of October 30. Then why should he be allowed to cock-crow over the reformers (from whom he is a renegade) by being allowed the last word. I think, Mr. Editor, it is not fair that you should permit this man to revile all the Parsi intellectuals. His case is so rotten that not one from among hundreds of educated orthodox thinkers fit to support him. I protest the columns of this paper should not be allowed to be monopolised by unclean pens.—Yours, etc.,
"CLEAN PEN."

TEMPLE ENTRY SATYAGRAHA.

Appeal To Both Parties.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—Abhorring as I do, even the least popularity, but having had some benefit of the study of the philosophy as well as the essentials of our religion and having also been convinced about some truths, one of which is that untouchability, has been without any foundation in philosophy a big blot on our enlightenment (Sanskrit). I had to give with all heart my signature to the appeal to Hindus when asked to do so by Seth Jammalal Bajaj, though I did not then expect that it would be put down first in the list. Whether first or last, the credit or blurt on my shoulders must be the same. I do, therefore, very humbly offer my services to any person who may care for healthy discussion with no eye, except for bringing about the happiest delivery of the mountain at present in labour.

From the beginning, I have laid all possible stress on the evil efforts to be expected from the "Satyagraha" movement, if started, though the much talked of adjective "Non-violent" appended to the word "Satyagraha" has continuously fallen on my ears. I think very few have with success studied the science whereby a man can tease another by trespass, do things so as to make the other person violent and then again expect to be a non-violent hero in the strife. The maxim that "The sight of means to do ill-deeds makes ill-deeds done" is really relevant in the present embroilment. I do, therefore, most earnestly appeal to the leaders of the so-called untouchables to once for all switch off the main current of the Satyagraha cable, bearing well in mind that once the fire spreads, no human agency shall be able to put it down. Temple doors will remain where they are, but those of tumult will be opened wide for different irresponsible tempers to cause immeasurable turmoil.

Now to our brethren intent on holding up the Sanatan Varnashrama Dharma to a point much higher than really necessary for our practical purposes. I make this my most humble appeal in the name of "Dharma", "Artha" and "Kama", though not of "Moksha", as that can be reached when heads are broken, that they must realize that the present movement has not only come to stay, but has come to advance and that the help of the police can only come in when we break the peace and not till then. The volunteer organization be better deferred for higher occasions and that some sensible solution of the knotty problem be arrived at without further delay. I would suggest for such settlement that the temples be opened for mere "Darshan" to the so-called untouchables from places where tallings can be erected and from where the shrines can be seen. The so-called untouchables shall, I am sure, visit the temples in the conventional form of cleanliness as is usual to do. If once we bring all peace in this matter, God will help us all, because we help ourselves.—Yours, etc.,

SHANTARAM NARAYAN DABHOLKAR.
Bombay, Nov. 18.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—In the issue of your paper of the 14th instant the reply given by Mr. S. A. Sabnis on behalf of the Board of the Gaud Saraswat Brahmin community to Dr. B. R. Ambedkar is published.

The Trustees as stated by Mr. Sabnis fully sympathise with the "just" aspirations of the "depressed" classes and feel convinced that it is absolutely imperative that the "depressed" classes (untouchables) should be allowed the free use of and access to all the temples for the purposes of worship in the same way as the other Hindu communities.

However, in view of the present state of law bearing on the point the Trustees are unable to permit such an entry.

May I inquire of Mr. Sabnis the

nature of the steps the Trustees propose to take or are taking to get the legal sanction for the just aspirations of the "depressed" classes. The information may have some effect on the proposed Satyagraha movement.—Yours, etc.,
M. B. UDGONKAR.
Matunga, Nov. 15.

HEDGE CONTRACTS AND SEWRI TRADING HOURS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—Since you wrote your leaderette of the 14th instant headed "Financial Morass" and my letter published in the issue of the 14th inst. much water has flown under the bridge of Sewri. On the 12th instant you had the eighth annual meeting of the East India Cotton Association at the Taj Building. Your contemporary the "Times of India" published a report of the same meeting, which consisted of the veil of woe of the President on the subject which did not directly concern cotton and the perusal of the said report laid one to the conclusion that there were no other proceedings at such meeting. It now transpires that Mr. Ratilal Thakkar had tabled certain amendments which were ruled out of order. These, of course, had nothing to do either with the appreciation or depreciation of the value of rupee and as should be expected it was ruled out of order. The amendment related to the depreciation of the Sewri Hall erected at the cost of rupees 19 lakhs, which I must not call a white elephant, because rupees 12 lakhs have been already written off by way of depreciation and still it is thought that full depreciation has not been taken out of this. It provides commodious accommodation and still with the reduction of rents to 45 per cent. from those originally fixed 4 or 5 years ago when the Hall was built it registers the vacancies of over 45 per cent. in the accommodation it provides. When we are hearing every day about the 'zoolum' of the landlords and hear about the enhancement of rents here with the reduction of rents no tenancies are available.

In the issue of your paper of today Mr. Begiraj Gupta who has always made pertinent suggestions has a story of his own to tell in the shape of what he stated at such meeting.

We know as a matter of fact that hedge transactions in the course of a day generally exceed a lakh of bales and still there isn't a bazar of single minute where cotton is spotted. A small clique from among the 6 panels which are hardly representative of the trade have arbitrarily fixed for the trade the trading hours of ready cotton between 11 and 1, a time which is neither suitable to a commission agent nor the mill-man or the purchasers. The result has been that instead of the selections of cotton for local consumption being at Sewri the cotton is now purchased mostly by mill-men and others out of the selection they make at the offices of either the mills of the mill-premises or even at the premises of the Managing Agents and Mill Managers. If this state of affairs is allowed to be continued there would hardly be a chance of any appreciable business being done at Sewri Mart. Was not this a question of greater importance to be discussed than flogging the dead horse of the ratio? Another question of importance that would arise on this is, would there be a fair chance of making selection of ready cotton when there are no competitive samples to make selection from? The result would be that while one man would realise a better price for his goods, the other who has got a better stuff to offer even at a cheap rate would not have a chance of exhibiting his sample even though he might be prepared to sell at a reduced price and he will, therefore, perforce have to sell at under value of for a price that might be offered to him by his buyer.

Your Financial Correspondent of London has drawn the attention to the fact as to how the Indian merchants are squeezed in groundnut market in London and he has made some revelations about European syndicates and rings but why need go to London especially when we have before our eyes larger monuments standing at Sewri in open day light to have the cultivator and the farmer stripped of his skin.

Your readers will recollect that under the rules of the East India Cotton Association transactions in Bombay are open all the 24 hours round and that the sun never sets so as to close either business or transactions.

The Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association have fixed up their trading hours during which time the contracts under the hedge contract system are carried on but the said hours together with the hours before and after the bazar time are utilized for the purpose of entering into the transactions which have come to be known as "Indore Dhara" viz. under Indore rules a very insignificant business is being put through at Indore but most of it and not less than 90 per cent. in value is put through in Bombay by way of monthly settlement and monthly cut, being the

revival of the old weekly Katcha Khandi cut. This has appealed more to the imagination of the members of the East India Cotton Association and the Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association than their fortnightly settlement under the aegis of the clearing-house of the East India Cotton Association and every full-moon day just like today will automatically cut, adjust or settle up the transactions. One would naturally ask why is this being done? The answer is not far to seek. The members of the East India Cotton Association come in the way of what they consider their legitimate avocation and hence this ever-increasing new system. I do not suppose the elites of the East India Cotton Association are unaware of this especially as even not a few of the members of the Board indulge in those transactions and the operations of its Tej-Mandi. The Indore transactions are on the Broach hedge rates. Will any of your readers enlighten your other readers as to how many bales of fully good Broach cotton grow at Indore especially as a meeting of the Central Cotton Committee held its twentieth meeting at Indore in the course of this week.

As I am writing this before the declaration of the Indore cut to enlighten your readers, as to the Indore cut rate of to-day. Of course by 3 o'clock the Indore cut would be known to-day in place of 5 o'clock as the Broach's Association and the members of the East India Cotton Association are observing a partial holiday to-day on account of Kartiki Purnima.—Yours, etc.,
W. T. HALAI.

THE KASHMIR SPECIAL.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—Railway touring in India bids fair to become both possible and popular and the Railway Companies by organising circular tours through places of historical interest and pilgrimage are making it attractive enough as much for the tourist as for the pilgrim. One such successful tour, organised by the enterprising B. E. & C. I. Rly. Company terminated on the 15th October carrying 85 second class and 180 third class passengers. This tourists train known as the "Kashmir Special" left Bombay on the 25th August, twenty-five cities like Agra, Lucknow, Delhi and Calcutta of historical interest and like Benares, Puri and Shri Nataradwara of entirely religious interest were included in the programme but the real attraction was centered round Kashmir where a little under two weeks were allowed. The journey, however, was not without incident; owing to floods in Kashmir the train had to be diverted to the second part of the tour first and Kashmir undertaken last, which was after all as it should have been.

The facilities afforded to the passengers at the various stopping and intermediate stations were such as to make for great convenience during such tourist Special. Lighting and water whenever required was available. Railway police guards patrolled the precincts of the train wherever it was berthed for sometime. Among the passengers all professions and trades were represented including a competent barber whose services were naturally in demand. Catering of two styles, Hindu and Mamedan, was very satisfactory. The conduct of the train was efficient and polite hands and no pains were spared to secure the convenience of the passengers.—Yours, etc.,
PASSENGER.

NO LEGAL IMPEDIMENT IN WAY OF TEMPLE ENTRY.

(Continued from page 12.)
mentioned them to be true there is all the more reason why they should not permit the Depressed Classes entry into the temple. For, this case appears to have decided that causing pollution is a good ground for injunction and the allegation in the plain that the entry of the Falshe Brahmins into the "gabbara" caused pollution lends support to this view of the nature of the decision in this case. I am however happy to be able to inform the Trustees that the High Court in that case did not at all decide that causing pollution was a good ground for an injunction. The Trustees perhaps are not aware that the Falshe Brahmins who were quite alive to the possibility of the judgment of the High Court, being so read as to imply that it granted an injunction against them, because it held that their entry into the "gabbara" would cause pollution, and who were more perturbed by this than by the cause having gone against them had subsequently made a petition for review of the judgment in the case to the High Court. That petition for review was, it is true, rejected by the High Court. But the judgment of the High Court delivered in dismissing the petition is of the greatest importance as it makes

absolutely clear what the Judges of the High Court meant to decide in the Agashi Temple case and have therefore thought it advisable to append a copy of that judgment to this letter as it is not readily available. From that judgment the Trustees will see that far from basing their decision on the ground of pollution they said that they had nothing to do with that question.

There can therefore be no manner of doubt as to what the Agashi Temple case decided and on the grounds on which that decision was based and I hope that this case read in the light of its facts and the grounds for its decision cannot fetter the Trustees if they are really desirous of throwing open the temple to the Depressed Classes.

A RECENT CASE.

I do not know if the attention of the Trustees has been drawn to a recent decision of the Privy Council in "Saklat vs. Bella" reported in 28 Bom. L. R. 161. This case in my opinion lays down two propositions: (1) That when the subject matter of a trust or charity is the rendering of some convenience or service of a nature that it will not hurt the lawful beneficiaries if others share with them it will not be a breach of trust to allow persons other than the lawful beneficiaries to benefit by it, and (2) That no action for an injunction against the strangers permitted to the benefit by the trust will lie on behalf of the lawful beneficiaries of the trust unless it is established that the juxtaposition of the two sets of persons is so repugnant to their habits of mind that the entrance of one causes the departure of the other, so that it is as if it were trespass to the person. These propositions have the most direct bearing upon the matter which your Board is now called upon to decide and this case therefore appears to me to give the best guidance to the Trustees in arriving at their conclusion and that is why I have ventured to draw your Board's attention to it. From a perusal of the facts of the case your Board will see (1) that the temple was held by the Privy Council to be established for a limited class among the Zoroastrians, namely, Zoroastrians, who are Parsis by race. It therefore followed that Bella as she was only a Zoroastrian was not a person within the objects of the Trust as she was not a Parsi by race. But notwithstanding this when Bella was admitted to the temple the Privy Council did not think that there was a breach of trust nor did it hold that the worshippers who were Parsi Zoroastrians had any cause to complain because a Zoroastrian who was not a Parsi was admitted into the temple. How exactly similar to the case of the Depressed Classes in relation to Hindu temples this case is will be readily seen by your Board if they will only suppose that in the case of "Saklat vs. Bella" the temple instead of being Parsi temple was a Hindu temple and Bella instead of being a Christian girl converted to Zoroastrianism was a Depressed Class Hindu girl who will at once be able to find what their position would be if they decided to admit the Depressed Classes. In my opinion the legal position cannot be in any way different than what has been laid down by the Privy Council in "Saklat vs. Bella."

NO LEGAL DIFFICULTY.

It is therefore my considered view that the Trustees shall have no legal difficulty in giving effect to their wishes. I say this notwithstanding the fact that in "Saklat vs. Bella" the Privy Council had referred to and commented upon the case in 7 Bom. 323, and said that its principle may be invoked in certain cases. Now that the Trustees know what they principle is these observations of the Privy Council need cause them no anxiety. I do not wish to dogmatise about the correctness of the legal position I have tried to put before your Board. It is only for presenting what I consider a possible view that I have ventured to trouble you. It would be better if a conference were arranged with some senior counsel like Mr. M. K. Jayakar to thrash out the question to the satisfaction of the Board and if you desired me to attend such a conference I would always be ready to respond to your invitation.

Trusting that the convictions of the Board will give them the necessary courage.—I remain, yours truly,

DR. AMBEDKAR.

APPLICATION OF LAW OF USAGE.

The following is the judgment mentioned in the letter:—

The judgment of the Assistant Judge, Mr. Druff, is not couched in clear or careful language. But whatever its defects may be on that ground opportunity was given to the defendants to make out their case. After hearing able pleaders we arrived at the conclusion that the Assistant Judge has found as a fact that the right of worshipping the Ling in the sanctuary of the temple had been ex-

clusively exercised by the Chitpawan plaintiffs and never by the Falsi defendants till 1871. The question whether the Palshe are Brahmins or not is immaterial and one with which the Court has no concern. The case must be tested by the principle recognized by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, viz., that in the case of religious institutions to which no written statements apply, the law to be applied for their regulation is to be deduced from the established usage. Usage has as great efficiency, amongst Hindus as amongst Christian nations. Continued exercise of an apparent right raises a presumption as to the existence of the right its non-exercise raises a presumption to the contrary. The Assistant Judge said: "The decision of the suit if maintainable depends on the decision come to as to the practice observed in the temple." And he finds that the defendants have not worshipped the Ling in the sanctuary though the worship has been celebrated for two or three centuries. The legal inference properly arising from this finding is that the defendants have not the right to do so. The Assistant Judge notes that it is admitted that the Palshe took no part in the important ceremonies such as taking out the Palkhis and to that lends support to the plaintiffs' case, which he therefore considers proved. However defective the language, it is impossible to say that the Assistant Judge has not found on the question of usage in favour of the plaintiffs and against the defendants and it is this finding which is the ground of our judgment.

HEALTH CONDITIONS IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Report For The Week Ending Nov. 9.

During the week ending November 9 there were 92 attacks and 20 deaths due to cholera in the Presidency proper against 66 and 33 in the preceding week and the total number of villages which returned cases was 8 against 9. Of these 2 were newly affected. East Khandesh returned 4 attacks and one death against 6 and one in the previous week; West Khandesh 19 attacks and 7 deaths against 2 and one; Nasik 13 attacks and 2 deaths against 9 and 3 and Ahmednagar 56 attacks and 10 deaths against 49 and 8.

In Sind the total number of cases was 173 and 85 deaths against 190 and 95 in the preceding week, total number of villages returning cases being 26 against 31. Of these 16 were newly affected. Karachi District returned 170 attacks and 83 deaths against 162-80; Hyderabad no attacks and no deaths against 7-5; Sukkur 2 attacks and one death against 11-10; Nawabshah one attack and one death against nil for previous week. Larkana continued to be free.

Two cases were treated with Dr. Tomb's mixture by the Medical Officer, Savda, in East Khandesh District, both of whom recovered. The Medical Officer of Kutchbunder in Sind inoculated 80 persons bringing the total of inoculations in that Province to 118,054.

One special inoculator has been appointed for Shevaon taluka of Ahmednagar District in view of the increase of cholera there; he performed 65 inoculations at Akhegaon.

PLAGUE.

In the Presidency proper there were in all 1,228 attacks of plague and 723 deaths against 936 and 564 in the previous week. The number of villages which returned cases was 204 against 189. For-ty-five of the former were newly affected. The decrease of figures in the last week and increase in this week is partly due to late reports from village officers owing to Diwali holidays. The returns by Districts were as follows:—Poona 7 attacks and 8 deaths against 6-4 in the previous week; Sholapur 77 attacks and 45 deaths against 30-29; Satara 255 attacks and 154 deaths against 168-94; Ratnagiri 7 attacks and 3 deaths against 3-1; Belgum 230 attacks and 140 deaths against 223-146; Dhawar 546 attacks and 304 deaths against 338-185; Bijapur 13 attacks and 16 deaths against 41-16; Kanara 3 attacks and 2 deaths against 4-0; Nasik 88 attacks and 49 deaths against 122-88 and Thana 2 attacks and 2 deaths against 1-1.

Figures for big town circles are as follows:—Malseson 75 attacks and 49 deaths; Nasik 9-3; Poona 13; Baris 22-12; Karad 5-3; Ashta 1-1; Vengurla 2-1; Chiplun 3-1; Belgum 12-8; Dhawar 6-4; Hubli 6-8; Gadag 9-5; Navalgund 51-31; Bijapur 2-2 and Bagalkot 4-5.

The following are the figures of anti-plague inoculations by Districts during the week:—Poona 66, Sholapur 10, Satara 541; Ratnagiri 1,014; Belgum 1,061; Dhawar 5,218; Bijapur 1,218 and Thana 279. The total number of inoculations was 9,507 against 12,058 in the previous week. The total up-to-date in the Presidency is 164,172.

The Medical Officer of Health, Nasik Municipality, is taking the necessary precautionary measures to check the spread of the disease in the city. 2,332 persons have been inoculated from July 29 and rating operations are in progress.

MALARIA.

During the week the Medical Officers on Malaria Duty in Sind visited 65 villages and treated 3,316 patients—2,396 for malaria and 920 for other complaints. They examined 543 persons for spleens and found 177 with enlarged spleens, giving a spleen rate of 34 per cent.

The following agencies were supplied with quinine for free distribution:—Collectors of Larkana and Karachi 20,000 and 50,000 tablets respectively; Civil Surgeon, Hyderabad 20,000; Head Master, Government High School, Shikarpur 500; Tilokchand Sakrand 1,000 President Bubak Municipality 4,000; sixty-one vaccinators 1,000 each and 13 Medical Officers—6 with 1,000 each, one with 1,500, two with 2,000, 4 with 2,500 each. Total 175,000.

Total quantity of quinine distributed in Sind up to now is 542,380 tablets costing Rs. 47,030 approximately.

The Medical Officers on malaria duty in Purandhar and Malvan talukas of the Presidency proper visited 6 villages and treated 64 patients for malaria. They examined 65 children for spleens and found 11 with enlarged spleens, giving a spleen rate of 17 per cent.

SMALL-POX.

The following is the extent or prevalence of smallpox in the Presidency:—Kaira District 7 attacks and no deaths; Ahmedabad 7-0; East Khandesh 79-15; West Khandesh 19-6; Nasik 24-6; Thana 36-4; Bombay Suburban 10-4; Kolaba 46-8; Ahmednagar 10-4; Poona 14-0; Sholapur 5-1; Satara 10-1; Ratnagiri 15-0; Belgum 3-0 and Dhawar 45-3; Surat town 4-3; Bulsar town 3-0; Godhra town 1-1; Ahmedabad City 3-2; Poona Town 5-2; Sholapur town 1-0.

Vaccinators have been ordered to visit the affected villages and vaccinate unprotected children and re-vaccinate as many persons as possible.

THICK FOG OVER LONDON.

Prince's Plane Makes Landing At Woking.

RUGBY, Nov. 16.
England yesterday experienced the first thick fog of the year. It delayed the steamer traffic round most of the coast and the aeroplane in which Prince's (?) pilot was returning from Paris with a friend made a landing at Woking in order to avoid thicker fog which hung over London. At first it was believed that Prince was in machine, but his Royal Highness had been in London throughout the day and had merely lent his machine to his pilot and his friend. During the evening the fog gave way to a heavy rain and strong winds.—B.O.W.

RAJSHAH COLLEGE STUDENT ARRESTED.

Charge Of Sedition.

RAJSHAH, Nov. 16.
A student of the Rajshahi College was arrested to-day on a charge of sedition for alleged shouting of revolutionary cries, "Long Live Revolution." "Down with Imperialism", during the last Youth Conference held at Jalpaiguri sometime ago under the presidency of Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta.—Free Press.

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CALCUTTA, Nov. 17.

Professor J. N. Banerjee, M.L.C., a prominent Congressman, was arrested this morning on a charge of sedition under Section 124-A, I.P.C., in connection with alleged seditious speech delivered by him on Satth Sen Day at the Albert Hall. He has been released on bail and ordered to appear before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on November 19.—A.P.

Gupta Prayag And Navsari Anjuman-e-Islam.

At a special meeting of the Navsari Anjuman-e-Islam held on 10th inst. under the presidency of Syed Sadrudin H. Dargahwalla, resolutions were passed deprecating the decision of the Nawab of Junagadh, in the Gupta Prayag controversy, and expressing the meetings approval of the said decision of the Nawab although it is considered to be "unfair to Muslims"; requesting the Nawab of Junagadh not to yield to the agitation of Hindus, and requesting the Viceroy to exempt Muslims from the operation of the Sarda Act.

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VIRTUE CACKLERS.

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF POPULAR IGNORANCE AND BIAS.

(BY A. A.)

Ignorance and prejudice have their privileges and one is not surprised that righteous indignation of quite a Grundian fervour should be one of them; that, ignoramus should invoke the aid of virtue and raise their cracked voices against the variety of wickednesses that are conjured into practice, day by day, by a world which would appear to have exhausted the reservoir of Mrs. Grundy's patience.

THE CRITICS.

Thus the pose of virtue that the popular ignorance invariably strikes becomes more intolerable that the craziest wickedness one could think of: one would certainly prefer the sin of light to the cheap virtue of mediocrity that always goes with a tame, ready-made morality. Just watch these good people who think the world is becoming madder and madder day by day, when they offer to remedy the world's 'malaise', themselves presenting symptoms of a disease that is worse than the one sought to be cured. The critic, for instance, of what is loosely termed as the Cult of Nakedness becomes so profoundly nonsensical, in his or her condemnation of what is regarded as the absurd fad quite impossible of anything like a popular practice, that one rather feels inclined to sympathise with the lunatics who take pleasure in roaming the earth in Nature's garb.

One has only to skip over (nausea rendering both intelligibility of, or interest in, this kind of stuff, impossible) the newspaper columns that treat of this subject to understand the origin of Devil-worship. The popular prophet or prophetess who begins by assuming that there is only one immutable morality of clothes which is commonly shared by the rest of the humanity employs the bogey of Nakedness as a good weapon with which to frighten away all those who might offer to challenge the immutability of his or her own code of sartorial morality. The simple term, Nakedness, has about it a primal, Grundian horror which may well be employed to vanquish not only the lunatics who seem to have founded a cult of nakedness, but other persons as well who may refuse, for perfectly valid and even praiseworthy reasons, to agree with the mob of ignoramus, prudes and imbeciles in everything that they may be pleased to lay down as the law.

A MOTIF.

That is how the extreme, so-

called cult of nakedness is confounded with the common-sense about clothes which quite a large number of people in countries like America practise. A very typical case of this popular and State Grundianism was recently quoted by that organ of American intellectualism, "The Nation", which illustrates how even harmless necessities of heliotherapy could be interpreted by the State laws and popular prejudice as a breach of decency. The cult of the sun-bath which has nothing in common with what is called the cult of nakedness seems to have assumed the aspects of a craze in some places. But no obscenity, that is to say, as defined by ordinary common-sense, is involved in the practice of this cult which errs, at any rate, on the side of biologic living and both physical and mental health. If the happy men and women who are enabled by their prosperity to take a holiday to the seaside occasionally loved to bask on the beach in their pursuit of the sun-pigmentation, it would merely indicate an emergence of a new philosophy of life. The cult of the male torso, on the other hand, is attacked, as "The Nation" points out, because it is a new cult which does not take into consideration the limitations of wealth and so-called social position. The Adonis, with his masculine, athletic body, who lacks stamps in a millionaire's bank attracts admiration as much as the Venus who sells articles of millinery which, despite all their 'chic', hardly improve the beauty of the old hags who command mercenary services of the daughter of the people only inside of a store.

POPULAR AESTHETICISM.

No wonder, not only prudes but persons who feel aggrieved at the prospects of an attack against the monopolies of wealth and social shams such as clothes protect should cry down the very reasonable desire of minimising the social tyranny of clothes that lovers of freedom and good things of life should seek to express. Only recently, a contributor to these columns said some very stupid things about the relationship that exists between beauty and clothes. This aesthete makes out beauty as a matter of mystery that calls in the aid of 'purdah'. This novel idea of beauty that shuns sunshine would seem to be what Professor Lascelles Abercrombie would call the "romantic" conception of beauty—or of ugliness, for that matter. It certainly embodies a popular bias against and insensibility to, beauty.

THAKURDWAR HOUSE COLLAPSE.

Landlord's Evidence Before City Coroner. CAUSE OF TRAGEDY.

The Bombay City Coroner returned inquest on Saturday touching the deaths of the five Parsis, who lost their lives in the recent house collapse at Karelwadi, Bombay, on October 15.

It will be remembered that the "Coomana House" collapsed at about 1-30 p.m. on October 15, injuring about six Parsi tenants. Five subsequently died. Their names were: Mr. and Mrs. Merwanji Framji Coomana, Mrs. Burjori Mama, Mrs. Soorabai Furdooji Parbhoo, and Mrs. Manekbal Dossabhai Munshi.

Mr. D. H. Nanavaty, pleader, appeared on behalf of the relatives of Mrs. Mama, whilst Mr. Kotwal defended the landlord of the house.

BUILDING OFTEN REPAIRED.

Mr. Bomanji Borabji Coomana, son of the owner of the house, said that he had looked at the bodies previously and identified them as those of Mrs. Perozbai Mama, who was a tenant in the building, Mrs. Munshi, who along with Mr. Merwanji Coomana, and Mrs. Pirozbai Coomana were his relatives. Mrs. Soorabai Parbhoo was his cousin. His father purchased the building in 1894, but he could not say when the building had been constructed. It was repaired very often after the purchase by his father. At the end of 1926 it was repaired and the bill amounted to Rs. 3,000. This was the last occasion on which the house was repaired. He did not know whether on that occasion a Municipal Inspector inspected the building, but added that the repairs were done by a contractor.

"We never received a notice from the Municipality," he said, "in respect to our building. Complaints about petty repairs received from our tenants were immediately attended to. I never noticed anything in the building to lead me to suspect its safety. I was not in the house on the day on which it collapsed."

To a question of Mr. Nanavaty, he replied that neither Mrs. Mama nor her husband drew his attention to any defect in the house. He used to visit the building almost every Sunday. In answer to a question by Mr. Kotwal, he said that since the purchase of the house in 1894, it had been repaired about half a dozen times, and it had cost about Rs. 17,000. He said that the repairs were effected in their own interests, and not on complaint.

THE CAUSE OF COLLAPSE.

The evidence of Mr. S. K. Talgeri, Assistant Engineer, No. 2 Division, Bombay Municipality, was next recorded. He stated that he had seen the debris of the house in question immediately after the front portion had collapsed. The ends of the main beams and the ends of the joints were rotten. The rotten condition of the timber work was in his opinion the principal cause of the collapse.

"It is very difficult to say whether the landlord or any one doing repairs to the house on his behalf could have seen the rotten condition of the timber," he said, "nor do we inspect any building unless we ourselves notice any defect, or our attention is drawn to the same by others." He stated that the Municipality has no occasion to give any notice for repairs, etc., to the landlord, before the building collapsed.

Mr. Kotwal, he said in reply to a question, that the regulations in regard to timber frame buildings were enacted for the first time in 1905. The weight of the buildings of this nature rests on the timber work. In the case of this house, the building being very old, the ends of the beams had become rotten. Various causes contribute to the rotting of the ends of the timber work. Climatic effect is one of the main causes. Timber embedded in mortar is more apt to get rotten than that portion which is exposed to the air. Variations of heat and cold accelerate rotteness. In the portion which has not collapsed, he did not notice any visible indication of the rotteness at the ends of the beams or joints because the ends were not visible. Excepting the ends of the timber work of the portion which had collapsed, there was no indication of rotteness in any other part of the timber work. These ends were embedded in mortar. If he had visited the building the day previous to its collapse, he declared he would be unable to say that it would collapse shortly.

Replying to a question by Mr. Nanavaty, he said that every building needs closer watching. Every old building needs to be more closely watched. To the jury he said that the portions of the posts embedded in the walls of the collapsed part of the house were decayed. He did not suspect the state of the timber, nor did



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BANAJI & SONS, SECUNDERABAD-DECCAN.

BENGAL FLYING CLUB.

Flying Gymkhana On
November 24.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 13.

A flying gymkhana will be held by the Bengal Flying Club at Dum Dum aerodrome on Sunday, November 24. Flying competitions will commence at 8 a.m. and will continue until 11-30 a.m. after lunch, flying will be resumed at 3-30 p.m. and continue until dark. An aerobatic display will be given on an Avian at 4-30 p.m.

COMPETITIONS.

The following competitions will be held:

Competition No. 1—Open for Club trained Pilots only.

The pilot will make two landings bringing his machine to rest as near as possible to a mark without using his engine below 200 ft.

The winner will be the pilot bringing his machine to rest at the shortest average distance from the mark.

Competition No. 2—(Two Class)

(a) Open to Club trained pilots.

(b) Open to all pilots.

Balloon Bursting:—

Balloons to be released in bunches of 6 from the ground.

The winner in each class to be the pilot bursting the greatest number of balloons in the shortest time. The maximum time limit allowed being three minutes from the time the balloons are released.

Competition No. 3—Bomb Dropping: Open to all members. The competitor is provided with three bags of four.

The winner is the member who places them at the shortest average distance from the target.

The height of the machine over the target during this competition must not be less than 50 feet.

Competition No. 4—Elimination Stakes:—

Five motor cars race to a point at which there are four pieces of ribbon and scissors.

These have to be cut up the

middle throughout their length (spares available).

Three balloons are available at the next point which have to be blown up so that they will not pass through a gauge.

The competitors next race to two aeroplanes, and are flown round one circuit of the aerodrome.

The winner being the first competitor to hand his balloon to the judge sufficiently inflated not to pass through the gauge.

The Club Golf Course will also be opened on the same day, if arrangements can be made in time.

—A. P.

C-in-C Leaves For Bombay.

—b:—

KARACHI, Nov. 16.

After inspecting the Second Battalion of the Sherwood Foresters this morning, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief embarked for Bombay on board the "ornwallis."—A. P.

Official And Personal.

The Revd. Dr. C. Manshardt, lunched at Government House Bombay on Saturday.

Captain H. D. Boxer, R.N., Commander Sir John Alleyne, Commander F. G. H. Dalrymple, Hamilton, Commander C. Moody, Pay Lieut. Commander A. H. Parsons, Lieut. Commander and Mrs. P. H. Roberts, Lieut. Commander C. E. Foster Hall, Sub: Lieut. N. Lanyon, Miss Allison, Miss Jackson, Miss Rae and Miss Sherston Baker, dined at Government House Bombay on Saturday.

Rugby—The King and Queen together with the Duke and Duchess of York on Thursday night went to see the "Journey's End" at the Prince of Wales Theatre. During interval their Majesties received the author R. C. Sherriff and expressed their deep appreciation of the play.—B. O. W.

he notice any new posts. He was of opinion that the landlord could not have known that the ends of the beams and joints of the collapsed portion were rotten. This concluded his evidence.

Pending the evidence of the contractor and Mr. B. Mama, the inquest was adjourned till Monday.

BOMBAY BANKING ENQUIRY.

A Collector's Replies.

The following are extracts from the replies to the Questionnaire of the Bombay Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee, submitted by Mr. U. M. Mirchandani, I.C.S., Collector West Khandesh, Dhulia:—

Agriculturists in this District obtain their finance for the expenses of cultivation from Sawkars, Government and Co-operative Societies. For permanent improvements to their lands, they take "Tagal" loans from Government, under the Land Improvement Loans Act. Co-operative Societies also advance large sums for this purpose on the security of lands. For all other purposes, the agriculturists seek monetary assistance, mainly from Sawkars.

Landless cultivators and those having very small holdings, and others, who cannot obtain credit from the ordinary sawkars, there was no indication of rotteness in any other part of the timber work. These ends were embedded in mortar. If he had visited the building the day previous to its collapse, he declared he would be unable to say that it would collapse shortly.

Government, Co-operative Societies and ordinary Sawkars' loans are generally advanced, either against land as security, or, sometimes, in the case of small sums, sawkars also advance moneys against the security of gold and ornaments. The transactions with Pathans and Rohillas are generally not based on any security. In no case are moneys advanced against standing crops as security.

RATES OF INTEREST.

The rates of interest are as follows:—

Loans from Government (Tagal)

6.75 per cent. per annum.
Loans from Co-operative Societies 7 1/2 per cent to 12 per cent.
Loans from Sawkars 12 per cent to 36 per cent.
Loans from Pathans 12 per cent to 75 per cent, or even 100 per cent.

Repayment of Government loans is regular, and fixed according to the previously settled capacity of the borrower to repay. Failure of payment entails summary recovery of the whole loan.

The repayment of Co-operative Societies dues is similar, though frequently the society has to buy in the land themselves in satisfaction of decrees.

In the case of loans from Marwaris and other money-lenders the repayment is often spread over 4 to 10 years.

SUGGESTIONS.

"To remove some of the defects in the present system of money-lending," it is suggested that Government should distribute more Tagal under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. The registration of money lenders should be made compulsory, and all loan transactions with Agriculturists required to be executed before a Government Officer, and a maximum rate of interest fixed, with reference to the condition of the money market. No transactions should be considered valid unless they are so registered and recorded in the Records of Rights when land is the security. The Decan Agriculturists' Relief Act should be so amended as to compel the Sawkars to keep detailed accurate accounts, which should be audited, and the debtors given an annual or six monthly statement of accounts, showing all debits and credits, or advances and repayments, and clearly distinguishing between sums included under capital and interest respectively.

In return for such control, the registered money lenders may be given the assistance for the recovery of their dues from agriculturists debtors. The number of Co-operative Societies also should be increased, and the scope of

their activities extensively enlarged, their rules regarding the grant of loans being made more elastic, the Controlling Boards being better recruited at the same time.

MARKETING.

The Agriculturists at present bring their produce to market, and sell it through "Dalals" or Commission Agents. At Nandurbar, I understand that the "Dalals" sell directly to the purchasers or dealers, and obtain the sale proceeds within 3 days. The agriculturists are paid their share within about a week. The Dalals exact commission from both sides. At Dhulia, I gather that the practice is for the Dalals to sell, and pay the price to the seller directly, after deducting their commission of 2 annas per (cotton) cart.

"To improve matters in this connection," more purchase and Sale Unions should be established all over the country, who would advance moneys against produce brought for marketing, which has often to be held up, owing to a slump or combination of dealers. Such produce may be kept in licensed ware houses.

INVESTMENT HABIT.

"The investment habit" is unknown to the bulk of agriculturists in this District, the reasons being mainly the absence of any surplus, and, partly, the backwardness and illiteracy, and wasteful social customs of the agriculturists. It is only the literate, high salaried Government servants, who use 'cheques'. The investment of surplus moneys in cash certificates is mainly confined to similar classes. I am told the opening of banks at all Taluka Headquarters, and the printing of cheques in the vernacular, and Educative propaganda would materially aid the extended use of cheques. If 'cash certificates' were more advertised in the villages, and made available in smaller denominations, in villages with population of say, 1000, and at all Branch Post Offices, their

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Interest rates and transferability improved, they would be better known to small agriculturists, and would perhaps be more readily taken up by them, when they have any small surplus to invest. The same remarks apply to "Government Securities and Loans," the minimum amount required for which (viz. Rs. 100) is much above the means of the poorer agriculturists. It would further aid to the popularity of these kinds of investments, if they were accepted in payment of Land Revenue or other Government dues, like ordinary coin and currency notes.

The Persian Government have discontinued anti-cholera quarantine regulations, but will apply anti-plague quarantine measures at Persian ports in respect of ships and passengers coming from Bombay.

Jenks:—"Continue under the influence of securities. However urgent selling appears over. Large consumption October offset by less favourable showing distribution dry goods. Basis South stiffening. Securities closed firm."

Reuter:—"Market was quiet but firm. Prices advanced on strength of Wall Street and trade buying. Nagpur.—The defamiation case against the local paper 'Maharashtra' for publishing a letter from a correspondent criticising the working of the District Council of Nagpur, which was pending before Mr. R. N. Sate, First Class Magistrate, has been compromised and complainants have accepted the Editor's unconditional apology and agreed not to proceed further or start any civil suit for damages.—A. P.

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TREATMENT OF PRISONERS IN MIDNAPUR.

Jail Inquiry Committee's Report.

MIDNAPUR, Nov. 14. The Midnapur Jail Inquiry Committee formed of non-official visitors of the Midnapore Central Jail with S. Jnanendra Nath Chaudhury, Advocate, as Chairman, S. Premotha Nath Bannerjee, M. L. C., Mrs. C. K. Hazra and others as members to discuss questions regarding the alteration of jail rules to remove the grievances of the prisoners have submitted their report recommending the abolition of all distinction between Indians and Europeans as such and proposed classification according to the social status irrespective of the nationality.

CLASSIFICATION OF PRISONERS.
"The Committee proposed that special class prisoners should be allowed to supplement the jail supply from outside and that the classification should be made by the trying Magistrate subject to appeal to the District Magistrate. They recommended that the special class prisoners and the prisoners of good social position not entitled to be classified as special class prisoners because of the nature of the offence committed should be kept completely separate from the ordinary prisoners. The offences that would disentitle a prisoner from being classified as a special class should be specified by sections of the Penal Code and other enactments after liberal consideration."

EXPENSES FOR DIET.
"The expenses for the diet of the ordinary prisoners should not be less than 9 as per head per day and they should be given a larger quantity of food than is at present supplied. It was also proposed that the special class prisoners should be given their night meals between 8 and 9 instead of 5 and 6 p.m. as is at

present done. The prisoners should be allowed to read all books, Magazines and newspapers and there should be a library attached to each jail. Prisoners should be allowed to write and receive letters and interview friends and relations once a fortnight or more frequently under special circumstances such as illness or accident in the family. Every prisoner should be supplied with a mosquito curtain and should be given work consistent with his previous mode of living so far as is feasible.

JAIL STAFF EDUCATION.
"No punishment should be awarded to the special class prisoners excepting with the express sanction of the District Magistrate in each case. Warders should be recruited from the province in which the jail is situated and schools should be established for giving training to the jail staff regarding their dealings with the prisoners. It should be inculcated in their mind that the prisoners are human beings. In most cases superior to them but sentences to imprisonment for temporary lapses or deviation and that the object of detention in prison is to reform their character and not to retaliate for their past offences. They should be told to respect the sentiment and susceptibility of the prisoners so far as is concerned with jail discipline. The prisoners should be brought to court from the Jail or from one Jail to another in conveyance and should not be asked to walk on foot and should be allowed sufficient money to travel in the class in which they are accustomed to do so and to have the kind of food enroute they are entitled to get under the rules at a greater expense if necessary."—Free Press.

SCIENCE AND RELIGION.

(Continued from page 6.)
est sense. What made these simple organisms to evolve into higher forms were undoubtedly the struggle for existence and the ability to stand changes in the environment. If there is no struggle for existence and no change in the environment, or if such struggle and changes are not potent enough to affect the organisms, they do not evolve. Nature selects and preserves those that are best fitted to compete and the less fitted perish. The best fitted must necessarily possess some advantages over the less fitted and it is these advantages that are transmitted to the descendants and so on. Through means of time such imperceptible changes tell, and in the long run, cause the origin of species. No doubt there must be many more factors that operate over the organisms, mutation, for instance, but natural selection despite some recent statements to the contrary, holds the field as being the chief one. Artificial selection when done by man can also change completely the characteristics of animals and plants. Breeders take advantage of this fact as we all know.

THE MAN IN THE STREET AND EVOLUTION.

The uneducated, the imperfectly educated, the masses in general, know nothing of Evolution. Some of them may have heard that Darwin said monkeys were transformed into men. This makes them laugh and they exclaim:—What nonsense! There ends their knowledge of and interest in Evolution. There are many who claim to be well educated who do not seem to understand clearly what evolution is. It is undoubtedly a difficult subject to grasp and it requires very careful studies to understand it properly. There are many, Roman Catholics,

for instance, who are taught that Evolution is not true, that it is all based on wild speculation, that the Missing Link has not been found as yet, that no body has seen monkeys become men, that many eminent scientists oppose it (Which is, of course, not true. Fifty years ago some scientists did oppose it, but all those who opposed Evolution died twenty-five years ago.) People who gain their knowledge from such biased and prejudiced teachers, (mostly priests) are not told that modern scientists all over the world accept Evolution as a proved theory. Such people prefer to believe in the Creation stories which they learnt from their religious books.

THE EVIDENCE.

Let us see what quite recently a recognized learned authority on biology says about Evolution and special creation. In T.P.'s Weekly of Nov. 2nd 1929, Professor MacBride writes that there are three lines of evidence which prove evolution and disprove special creation. "All evidence," says Prof. MacBride, "that evolution occurred must be indirect; unless we could consult an angel or some similar immortal who had watched the process occurring, direct evidence is unattainable". (Priests generally rejoice that they are not bound to believe in "direct" evidence is forthcoming. Do you now understand their position?)

"There are however three lines of indirect evidence which, taken together have proved convincing to all who have looked into them."

(1) Every species which ranges over a large area is found on close examination to be divided into a series of local races, each differing from its neighbour in very slight peculiarities and all mutually fertile when crossed. Even the supporters of "Special creation" ascribed the differences between local races to local peculiarities of climate, but then, it is found that no line can be drawn between local races and distinct species. The one grades into the other; so that it is absurd to suppose that species were specially created whilst races were produced by the influence of climate."

(2) In some parts of the world the remains of extinct species of animals (fossils) can be traced throughout thousands of feet of rock. This rock consists simply of the hardened sediments produced by the annual floods of a great river. Each layer of sediment, the result of one year's flood, may be likened to a page in a vast book and as we read the book from the lowest page upwards we find that the skeletons of the animals preserved in the pages undergo a slow change—so gradual that it is impossible to say where one form ends and another begins, and we cannot resist the conviction that we have here a real record of evolution before us."

(3) Comparing together simple and complex animals of the same group we find that the complex ones, in earlier stages of their growth, are strikingly like the simpler ones and they acquire their complexity only as they grow older. Founding on facts like

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Prof. SEKHAR.

The Great Mesmerist, ELLORE.
(W. Godavary, Madras Presidency).

THE BIG ISSUE.

(Continued from page 6.)
hold up a solution agreed upon by all the political parties in India. Roughly when the Liberal Party and the Indian National Congress agree on a matter mainly political, no purely communal body ought to be allowed even to attempt to defeat such agreement. When the most prominent leaders of the Hindu Mahasabha claim that their attitude alone is truly national, they indirectly admit this proposition. Of course, they cannot expect authority for their certificates to themselves: some other body ought to issue them.

VICTORIOUS ATTEMPT.

The All-Parties Convention ought to be again convened at the earliest possible opportunity and the proposals of the A. I. Muslim League ought to be considered afresh. The demand for one-third representation for Mahomedans on the Central Legislature ought to be conceded even without argument. And every other demand, with the exception of the residuary powers being vested in provinces, ought to be considered in a "just, generous and broad-minded manner", and, above all, with a genuine desire to lay strong the foundations of nationalism. Let the Indian National Congress assert itself at the next meeting of the All-Parties Convention and let that at Lahore. From any point of view the settlement of the communal question is urgent and essential, and the present moment appears auspicious for a victorious attempt being made.

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Labour Government's
Opportunity.DEAL WITH INDIAN LEADERS AS
"REAL EQUALS."

BY HORACE G. ALEXANDER,
M.A.

We are glad to be able to pub-
lish the following article from the
pen of Mr. Horace Alexander, who
during his stay in India obtained
an understanding of that country
by a sympathetic and intimate
association with its people.

Mr. Horace Alexander is lecturer
of International Relations at
Woodbrooke College, Birmingham,
and the author of "Justice Among
Nations," "The Indian Ferment,"
etc. His reading of the Indian
Situation and the warning con-
tained therein should receive the
earnest and immediate attention
of those responsible for India.

People in England are beginning
to ask "What will happen in India
on January 1st?" A correspon-
dent of the "Berliner Tageblatt"
says he finds very various an-
swers to this question in India it-
self, and some of the Congress
leaders frankly tell him that noth-
ing will happen. Are we to con-
clude, then, that the Congress
"ultimatum" can be ignored? That
is not the conclusion reached by
the "Berliner Tageblatt" corres-
pondent. The Congress ultimat-
um may, he thinks, be dismissed
as a "bad joke," but none the less
the situation is, in his view, ex-
tremely grave, and demands im-
mediate action from the British
Government.

I quote this opinion because a
German may see the situation
with truer, because more detached
vision, than an Indian or an Eng-
lishman. His view of the gravity
of the position is, as a matter of
fact, endorsed by several keen Bri-
tish observers to whom I have
spoken recently. Yet there are
too many signs that the ordinary
British resident in India keeps his
head in the sand and is quite sure
that all the talk signifies nothing.

A WARNING.
From my own observations two
years ago, and from what I have
heard and read since, I should
suppose that if Jawaharlal Nehru
is determined to lead a real revolt
of young India against Britain he
will have hundreds of thousands
of supporters, and the revolt will
not be non-violent. Hundreds of
thousands scattered all over the
cities and provinces of India, may
seem a small number in a country
of 320 millions; but the suppres-
sion of such widespread revolt
even if it had little support from
the villages would involve such
bloodshed that Amritsar would be-
come but a pale memory.

Against such developments I am
persuaded that every decent Eng-
lishman must revolt. What can
be done to prevent it? Arrest all
leaders? That would only precipi-
tate the conflict. Many people
in this country who have real
goodwill in their hearts are frank-
ly perplexed; they argue in this
way. The Labour Party, they say,
rightly or wrongly, endorsed the
appointment of the Simon Com-
mission; how can their govern-
ment spokesmen declare a new
Indian policy before the Simon
Commission has issued its report?
But the move that is needed at
this moment is a move that has
nothing to do with the Simon

Commission or its report.

When two armies are arrayed on
opposite sides of a frontier wait-
ing for an ultimatum to expire,
the duty of a pacifist is to bring
the leaders of both sides together
in conference. Writing as a paci-
fist, that is what I urge the parties
to do now. And it is for the Bri-
tish Government, through the
Secretary of State for India, to
take the first move. I hope he
will forthwith issue an invitation
to the Indian leaders, including
Muslim leaders, representative
princes and other "minority" re-
presentatives—to meet him and
his colleagues in conference. Let
it be made clear that everyone
will come to the conference un-
bound by any conditions. Those
who stand by the Nehru Report may
propose it as a basis of discussion;
if the Government wishes to do
so, it may put forward whatever
proposals the Simon Commission
may have made (I assume the
conference would meet early in
the spring); the Butler Report
would also be "on the table," and
other documents. Let it be made
quite clear that no pressure will
be put upon the Indian represen-
tatives to accept anything against
their will. Let the Government
also declare that they will in no
circumstances dissolve the con-
ference and impose upon India a
policy that the Indian delegates
have rejected. And there is one
other condition that is even more
important. The Secretary of State
and his colleagues must meet the
Indian delegates, as I believe they
will wish to do, as if they were
the representatives of a great
foreign power—not, indeed, with
that cold courtesy that is too com-
mon in diplomacy but as real
equals, and I hope friends. At the
risk of insisting on a platitude I
must say that I see no hope of a
peaceful settlement of the prob-
lem of Indian government, nor
indeed of any other Indian prob-
lem, until we cease to treat In-
dians with condescension or pa-
tronage.

WRONG POLICY.

The alternative way, even the
way of delay, seems to lead
straight to bomb-dropping and
repression. And that would mean
the overthrow of radicalism in
this country for a decade or even
a generation. A Labour Govern-
ment that was driven to resort to
armed repression in India could
not, I hope to believe, live for a
day.

Yet I plead for the immediate
invitation to the Indian leaders,
not only because it is the one way
to avoid a catastrophe, but even
more because it is the straight
road to Indian Freedom. I do not
doubt that the path of Freedom
for India will be a painful one,
and a laborious one, as it is for all
countries; but I believe once our
rulers have met the leaders of
India in free and equal conference
they will see that the time for
self-government is fully ripe, and
that amongst her leaders India has
many men, and some women, re-
ady to devote their utmost pow-
ers to the tasks that Freedom
gives.—"Indian News," London.

KING IN PERFECT HEALTH.

Has A Busy Time In London.

RUGBY, November 18.
His Majesty the King, who re-
turned to Sandringham yesterday,
is understood to have felt abso-
lutely no ill-effects from the ten
days spent in London during
which he followed the normal
routine of work.

He received during that time
numerous Ministers and other
distinguished callers and dealt
with a considerable quantity of
State business. He attended
three theatres during his stay at
Buckingham Palace, and to
everyone who saw him, he gave
the impression of completely re-
stored health and renewed vir-
tality. Before coming to London,
he did a little shooting during
occasional drives, using a light
gun specially constructed to less-
en his fatigue, and in the com-
ing week, he will shoot coverts,
for the first time using his usual
guns. He intends to pay a fur-
ther visit to London before
Christmas.—B. O. W.

Major General J. F. S. D. COL-
BRIDGE (Indian Army) has been
selected for the command of Kohat
District, and will assume the
duties of his new appointment on
or about the 11th January, 1930.

A. P.
It is understood that Mr. Dalvi,
Secretary, B. B. and C. I. Railway
Employees' Association, has been
nominated as Assistant Commis-
sioner to the Labour Commission,
to represent the employees in the
Bombay Railway Employees' Disputes

ALL-INDIA WOMEN'S
CONFERENCE.Baroda Women Elect
Delegates.

MRS. MUKERJI'S PLEA
FOR ALL ROUND REFORM.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Nov. 18.
A largely attended meeting of
the Baroda Association of the All-
India Women's Conference was
held here the other day under
the presidency of Mrs. Mukerji.
The question of supporting the
ensuing session of the All-India
Women's Conference to be held at
Bombay in January next was the
main object of the meeting. Dele-
gates to represent Baroda Branch
at the forthcoming Conference
were elected. The President took
the occasion to read an address on
the "Duties and Privileges of In-
dia's Women." In course of her
address she said:—

"The All-India Women's Con-
ference had done a great deal by
bringing together on a common
platform representative women
from all parts of India. We can
really take heart and feel proud
that our organisation has been in-
ternally helpful in pressing forward
the enlightened Indian Mother's
point of view and securing the
passage of the Sarda Bill in the
teeth of the most organised op-
position that Indian conservatism
had ever put up against social re-
form. We in Baroda rejoice that
this reform has been the exemplar
to all the rest of India. We have
no doubt to press upon the Gov-
ernment to further amend the
existing law and bring it into line
with the more advanced position,
taken up in the Sarda Act. In
some respects, I know, we are more
advanced than even this Act as
marriages below the age of eight
years are now declared invalid by
our latest enactment."

A MEDIEVAL ACT.
Speaking further about the pro-
posed Divorce Bill in the State, she
said that being Hindu Women they
could not contemplate the day
when that Act, if passed into law,
became commonly used in India.
It was and was bound to remain
an exceptional remedy for an ex-
ceptional evil. The sacred con-
ception of Hindu marriage was be-
ing radically changed by the rais-
ing of the age of marriage. Mar-
riage thus became a sacrament of
consent—an equally sacred sacra-
ment. While considering reform
legislations they must remember,
she added, that their Statute Book
in the State was still disfigured by
the Wife's Custody Act, a medieval
and barbarous law which dis-
honoured noble conception of the
institution of Hindu marriage.
They had to urge the Government
to abolish the same.

BACKWARD LABOUR LEGIS-
LATION.
Further dealing with the prob-
lems facing the Indian women to-
day, she dwelt upon the Fac-
tory Legislation and said that the
Factory Law in the State, even
with the improvements recently
introduced was woefully defective.

Children between 12 and 15 were
still subject to the tyranny of half
day's labour and that women were
allowed to work at night. Again
the law had no provision for ma-
ternity benefits. Those provisions
were already introduced in the Act
in British India and they had to
press for their introduction in the
State regulation.

Referring to general problem of
women's rights under Hindu Law
she said that the old rights that
did belong to them had become
whittled down through the selfish
interpretations of later Law-givers.
Regarding primary education she
said that they had better not at-
tempt to present any new fangled
essays in sex differentiation and
had better busy themselves urgent-
ly and in right earnest with the
problem of primary education for
the masses of women throughout
the country. After centuries of
repression the Hindu Society had
again allowed women to think for
themselves, and it was their duty
to fully avail themselves of the
opportunity for their own good as
well as for the good of their land.

RESOLUTIONS.
After the address a few resolu-
tions were passed, amongst them
the main being the following:

1. This Conference of the Bar-
oda Women approves the passing
of the Sarda Bill as a step in the
right direction but urges that the
age of marriage should be increas-
ed to 18 for women and 20 for
men.

2. That this Conference con-
demns marriages where there is a
great discrepancy in the ages of
the contracting parties.
Another resolution urging the
members to co-operate with the
Government in enforcing the
Compulsory Education Act was
also passed.

DELEGATES TO A. I. WOMEN'S
CONFERENCE.
Then the following ladies were
duly elected as delegates at the
forthcoming session of the All-India
Women's Conference to be
held in Bombay in January next:

Mrs. Neelam, Mrs. Pagar, Mrs.
Thakur, Mrs. Jaisankar, Mrs. S.
Mrs. Jaisankar, Mrs. S. Wadia,
Mrs. Indira Ambekar, Miss
Gulabai Jivare and Mrs. Avan-
thika Acharya.

Mrs. Subhadra Jadhav was un-
animously recommended to the
Conference as their choice for the
Standing Committee membership.

AHMEDABAD YOUTH
CONFERENCE.

Swadeshi Bazaar.

The Hon. Secretaries, Swadeshi
Department, of the Youth Con-
ference write:—

The third session of the Bom-
bay Presidency Youth Conference
is to be held at Ahmedabad on
November 30, and December 1 and
2. All-India leader like Sita, Su-
bhas Bose is elected President of
the Conference. Popular leaders
like Jawaharlal Nehru and K. F.
Nariman will be delivering
speeches. Dr. Sumant Mehta, the
President of the Local Youth Leag-
ue is the Chairman of the Re-
ception Committee. With attrac-
tions such as these, youths and
elders from Ahmedabad and out-
side will muster together in very
large numbers at the Conference.

The Local Youth League had
decided to organize a Swadeshi
Bazaar at the time. Stalls of 10
by 8 feet are provided with lights
at Rs. 10 only for all the three
days. This will be an unique op-
portunity for the manufacturers
of the Swadeshi goods and articles
to sell, and display their skill and
craftsmanship. There will be one
general stall in which the exhibits
of the manufacturers who cannot
open their stalls, will be displayed
and if desired, will be sold. The
manufacturers will have to bear
the costs of sending and receiving
back their exhibits and Youth
League will charge 6-14 per cent.
commission on the total sale of
the exhibits. Those who are in-
terested to open the stalls or send
their goods for exhibits in the ge-
neral stall should inform the un-
dersecretary before the 20th Novem-
ber so that the management can
be made efficient. The exhibits
for the general stall must reach
before 25th instant. The League
will provide Boarding and Lodging
at 12 as per day to the men of
the stall-holders if so informed be-
fore 20th November. If the ma-
nufacturers of Indian goods will
send their pamphlets we will dis-
tribute them free of any charge.

UNPLEASANT SEQUEL TO
"UNTOUCHABLE"
CONTROVERSY.Orthodox Pandit Charged
With Assault.

The question of the entry of
the untouchables with Hindu
temples had a sequel in a Police
Court case when on Saturday
before the Chief Presidency
Magistrate's Mathuradas Morariji
Panna, a salesman in Messrs. H.
Parson and Co., and a Lohanna
by caste, filed a complaint charg-
ed Pandit Kartantak with assault.
The complainant alleged that on
November 13 at about 8-30 p.m.
he attended a meeting of Sanatan-
ist Hindus at the open space
near the Bhuleshwark Tank, con-
vened to express the Sanatanist
Hindus' disapproval of the action
of the "untouchables."

One of the speakers, the com-
plainant alleged, while address-
ing the audience began to abuse
the Swarajists and said that they
should not pay any money for
their funds. The complainant
then requested the president to
allow him to put some questions
to the speaker. The president
asked Mathuradas to sit down,
telling him that he would be
allowed to put his questions later
on.

The accused, who was sitting
by the side of the president, it is
alleged, asked the complainant
what his questions were. The
complainant then asked whether
in the 21 crosses of Hindus,
Chamars, Dheds and others were
included, and if so whether they
should be treated as Hindus. If
they were treated as Hindus what
harm was there if they were
allowed to take "darshan" in
temples from a distance. And
if there was no harm they should
be allowed to take "darshan"
from a distance. Thereupon,
the complainant alleged, the
accused became angry and kicked
him and he fell down.

Mathuradas further stated in
his complaint that others in the
audience also assaulted him. He
became unconscious and was
rescued by the police. He was
taken to the police station where
his complaint was recorded. He
was later taken to hospital,
where he was treated. On
account of the assault on him,
the complainant stated, he would
be unable to attend to his work
for some days. He also lost
during the assault a sum of Rs.
8-8, his cap and his diary.

His Worship ordered summons
to be issued against the Pandit.

Mrs. Jaisankar, Mrs. S. Wadia,
Mrs. Indira Ambekar, Miss
Gulabai Jivare and Mrs. Avan-
thika Acharya.

Mrs. Subhadra Jadhav was un-
animously recommended to the
Conference as their choice for the
Standing Committee membership.

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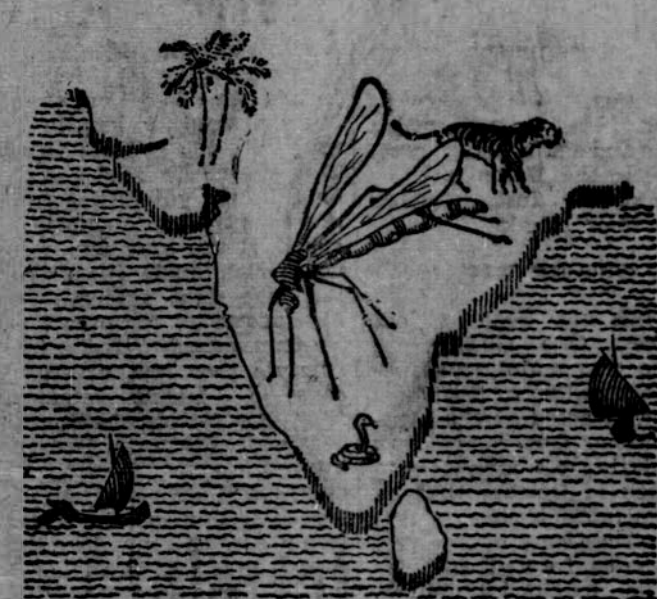
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1-18-29



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the fever. The extreme weakness of
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and strength.

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BOMBAY, MONDAY NOVEMBER 18, 1929.

Tinplate Workers Driven To Desperation!

GOVT. DEFY POPULAR VERDICT.

Refuse To Intervene In Golmuri Impasse.

The President of the Golmuri Tinplate Workers' Union, writes:—
The strikers expected some sort of sympathetic action from the Government and were naturally disappointed when Messrs. Mistra and Naidu came back from Delhi without apparently being able to enlist Government support. The plea of the Government of India that they could not under the Trades Disputes Act override or dictate to the Behar Government has been treated by the men as only a camouflage to hoodwink the public. The Assembly debate on the 24th September had fully disclosed the attitude of the Behar Government whose clear duty it was to set up at least an Enquiry Committee as early as the 3rd week of May prior to which it was, time and again, being pressed not only by the Union but, by most accredited Indian Labour leaders in their behalf.

CAT OUT OF BAG.

The cat has now been let out of the bag. One Government Official who was mainly responsible for the bungling of the whole affair and who acted as the Mentor of the Behar Government has admitted during an interview in the last week of October that he did not remember if the Union really wanted a Court of Enquiry. When he was confronted with comments he had to keep silent. But the real drama was being enacted behind the public gaze. At the sacrifice of the 3,000 Tinplate Labourers' interest the authorities wanted to uphold Mr. Manek Homi the so-called Labour leader of Jamshedpur.

WORKERS STAND FIRM.
The men have however realised the gravity of the situation and have become desperate; but they are in spite of a long drawn struggle of 7-12 months, determined to fight on till success is achieved. Well attended mass meetings are being held and all possible means are availed of to help the men financially. Men are eagerly awaiting the unrest at

Digboi and Tinsukia to develop into serious strikes.

GOLMURI TINPLATE STRIKE.

Workers Exhorted To Hold On

JAMSHEDPUR, Nov. 15.
The Labour Association, Jamshedpur in a Press Bulletin on the Golmuri Tinplate Strike state as follows:—

The Tinplate management showed signs of nervousness when strikers began renewed activities. A very crowded mass meeting was held yesterday, Moulana Abdul Bari who returned from Patna just in time to attend the meeting, delivered a lengthy speech exhorting the strikers to act up to Mahatma's advice and hold on till they got justice from the uncompromising employer. He eulogised the men for their iron will which made them continue the grim fight against powerful foreign capital for over 7 months. He emphasised that by their struggle they had advanced the cause of Indian emancipation from the foreign domination.

Pandit Nilakanta Das rose to address the meeting amidst cheers and delivered an eloquent speech asking men to hold on firmly and thereby do a distinct service to the Indian labour showing how organised labour can impose their terms on powerful foreign capital. He was sure that the external capital must be ousted from India to-day or to-morrow if they are not going to conform to decency. Messrs. Babu Khan Rambrji Tewari and N. G. Mukherji also addressed the meeting. One Harnam Singh an erstwhile lieutenant of Mr. Homi addressed the men describing the harmful activities of Mr. Homi and related how the latter helped the Tinplate management by recruiting "Black-leg labour for them."

The meeting terminated amidst cheerful shouts of "Mazdurdar ki-jai."

FIVE POWER NAVAL AGREEMENT OR NONE AT ALL.

Inference About U. S. Attitude.

LONDON, Nov. 17.
Washington.—Newspapers have reported that the American Government is interested in the Five Power Naval agreement or none at all. This was the inference drawn from an interview with Mr. Cotton, Assistant Secretary of the State, who now interviewed by Reuter says he does not know of the plans for agreement between Britain, Japan and America in the event of a Five Power Conference not agreeing to the present plan. In such event it is for the American delegation to return to the United States.—Reuter.

Palestine Commission Records Further Evidence.

LONDON, Nov. 17.
Jerusalem.—Luke continuing his evidence before the Palestine Commission stated that he disarmed the Jewish special constables on August 27 as it was necessary to consider the good of the greatest number. He believed it was to

the interest of the Jews throughout Palestine. Moreover, Moslem feelings were very much excited and in Transjordan a great excitement prevailed.—Reuter.

LATE MR. NAROTTAM MORARJEE.

Meerut Rover Scouts' Condolence.

MEERUT CITY, Nov. 14.
Scouts belonging to the Rovers Crew, Meerut, assembled at their parade ground on Sunday November 10 to express their heart-felt sorrow at the tragic and sad demise of their brother scout Mr. Narottam Morarji who had so nicely arranged for sight-seeing etc., for all his fellow scouts joining the All India Bombay Jam-buree 1927. The scouts passed a condolence resolution, all standing, praying for the comfort of the departed soul and condolence to the bereaved family.

NO LEGAL IMPEDIMENT IN WAY OF TEMPLE-ENTRY.

Dr. Ambedkar's Reply To Trustees.

PRIVY COUNCIL DECISION CITED TO CLARIFY POSITION.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc., Bar-at-Law, M.L.C., President, Depressed Classes Institute, has addressed the following letter to Mr. S. A. Sabnis, Solicitor, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Temples and charitable property of the Gaud Saraswat Brahmin community:—

I am in receipt of your letter dated the 11th November, 1929. It is idle for me to say that it will not cause disappointment to the Depressed Classes who are carrying on this struggle for securing equality of status in the Hindu community and to their friends who are helping them in their struggle. To me personally and to the thinking members of the Depressed Classes generally it has always appeared to be an irony of fate that such a struggle should eventuate in a community which claims to be following the Hindu religion. One is really at pains to understand the attitude of the Hindus in the face of the noble dogma of their own religion that everything in the world is Brahma except on the hypothesis that the Hindus have degenerated and have forsaken and forgotten their true religion. The sentiments expressed by your Board of Trustees, I am bound to admit, afford a great relief as they go to show that in this morass of religious degradation in which the whole Hindu world has been wallowing there is at least one leading community of Bombay which is enlightened enough to recognise the humanity in the untouchable and be ready to admit him to the house of God.

NO MENTION OF LEGAL AUTHORITIES.

It is therefore very unfortunate that your Board should have thought itself prevented by law from giving effect to their wishes. I accept in full the statement made by you that your Board have most carefully and anxiously considered the legal position regarding their ability to permit the Depressed Classes to enter the temples. It would have however been better if you had referred in your letter the legal authorities on which your Board had relied so that I would have been in a position to satisfy myself that there was no misunderstanding on the part of the Board regarding the authorities they consulted. If you have relied, which I very much fear you have done, upon the decision of the Bombay High Court in what is known as the Agashi Temple case of "Anandav Bhikaji Phadke vs. Shankar Daji Chariya" reported in 7 Bom. I. L. R. 323, which has recently been paraded in the press and thrown in the faces of all working in support of Temple entry for untouchables as being opposed to the claims of the Depressed Classes, I take this occasion to inform you that I have since long past considered the case very carefully and that it is my firm opinion that it cannot be interpreted in the way in which it is sought to be interpreted.

I know that in that case their Lordships West and Haridass JJ. who decided it have said:—
"Now the rights connected with the religious foundation, in the absence of any code of rules laid down by the founder or the sovereign power, have to be sought in the practice of the institution. What has long been done is presumed to have been rightly done. The evidence on that subject has led the Assistant Judge to the conclusion that the right of exclusive worship set up, as against the defendants, by the plaintiffs has been proved, and that the contrary right set up by the defendants has not."

And I agree that this language used by their Lordships in deciding that case is unfortunate inasmuch as it can easily be made to lead itself to the construction which the orthodox section is anxious to place upon it and I will not be surprised that if such a construction of the judgment seemed plausible to its readers because the judgment in question is totally devoid of the facts to which it relates. But if your Board will try to read the judgment not as it stands, but in relation to the facts of the case I am confident that your Board will agree with me in the view that I take as to the applicability of the decision in this case to the case of the Depressed Classes.

THE REAL POINT IN THE CASE.
It may perhaps be well if I stated to the Trustees the reasons why I think so. Your Board will agree that it is necessary in every case to know the exact nature of the cause of action and the relief claimed in a suit, in other words, to know what the Court is called upon to decide in order correctly to understand what the Court has decided. Consequently if the Trustees choose to rely upon this case and intend to abide by its decision they should make themselves certain what the nature of the dispute in that case was. The dispute in the Agashi Temple case was between the Chitpawan Brahmins and the Palshe Brahmins. In that case the Chitpawan Brahmins had admitted at the very outset in their plaint that the Palshe Brahmins had the right to enter the temple and worship. Their grievance was that the Palshe Brahmins claimed to enter the 'gabhara' and the relief prayed for in the suit was an injunction to restrain the Palshe Brahmins from entering the 'gabhara'. To leave no doubt that this was the nature of the dispute and as the judgment of the High Court omits to make it clear I quote the following extracts from the judgment of the District Judge in the same case:—"The suit appears to me," said the District Judge, "to be one brought to enjoin the defendants (i.e., the Palshe Brahmins) not to enter into the sanctum of the Temple of Bhawani in Agashi and not to pollute the innermost 'Sivling', etc." It is therefore absolutely certain that this case has nothing to do with the question of the entry into the temple. It dealt with the question of entry into the 'gabhara' and personally worship the 'idol in the 'gabhara'. If the Trustees will read the case in the light of these facts they will certainly not be frightened by it. For the simple reasons that what the Depressed Classes are asking for is only entry into the temple. They are not asking for an entry into the 'gabhara'—the sanctum sanctorum of the temple.

QUESTION OF POLLUTION.

But it is possible that on taking into consideration what I have stated, regarding the applicability of the case the Trustees might say that if the facts are as I have

dictory right set up by the defendants has not. This right is one which the Courts must guard, as otherwise all high-caste Hindus would hold their sanctuaries, and perform their worship only so far as those of the lower castes chose to allow them. We, therefore, reverse the decrees of the Courts below, and award the relief sought with all costs, to the plaintiff."

UNFORTUNATE LANGUAGE OF DECISION.

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There was a healthy yet keen competition for the presidency of the Corporation between Mr. Dolatri Vakil, and Prof. Manishanker Bhatt. Prof. Bhatt is a nominated member and has been a sitting member continuously for the last five years. Mr. Dolatri too has a long experience of the Municipality, and is one of those citizens who interested themselves in the formation of the present constitution of the Municipality.

In a meeting held last evening, Prof. Bhatt was elected president by 20 votes against 15 scored by Mr. Dolatri, all the members voting. Mr. Vallabhbhai Patil was elected vice-president.

M. P.'S FLIGHT IN R. 101.

Postponed Owing To Weather Conditions.

RUGBY, November 16.
The wretched weather to-day has caused the postponement of the flight of 80 members of the House of Commons and 20 Peers in R.101. There was a strong wind and torrential rain, but postponement was decided upon, not because there is any doubt of the ability of the airship to withstand such weather, but because the passengers would have been unable to see the countryside or to obtain a correct impression of the normal flying conditions.—B. O. W.

BHAVNAGAR NOTES.

The Municipal Corporation.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, Nov. 13.
In a meeting held on the 4th instant, the 20 elected and 10 nominated members of the New Municipal Corporation co-opted five more members. As many as eighteen candidates stood for selection and there was a keen rivalry. Dr. Kantishanker, Mr. Meharalli Vakil, Col. Zoravarsingji, Mr. Revashanker Vakil and the Nagarsheth were the successful candidates ultimately, and were declared to have been regularly co-opted.

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(Continued from mColumn 7.)

Council had considered the question on all its bearings and was taking measures to call a conference of all Congress members to move into the matter. Seth Jannalal Bajaj had also been invited to the Conference. He appealed to Mr. Menon to withdraw his resolution in order that the proposed Conference might be conducted without any sort of embarrassment.

At this stage on a motion of adjournment the consideration of the resolution was postponed 'sine die'. The House then dispersed.

E. African Congress And Mrs. Naidu.

The following resolution was passed at a meeting of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association:—

"The Council of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association has learnt with satisfaction that the East African Indian Congress have elected Mrs. Sarojini Naidu as the President for the ensuing session. It wishes to place on record its complete confidence in her judgment which, combined with her deep knowledge and experience of East African Indian affairs will be a source of valuable guidance to the Indian Community in its legitimate efforts to secure equality of treatment with White races in the constitutional settlement which is impending, in that country, and wishes her every success in the great mission to which she is called."

LONDON CONFERENCE UNACERTABLE.

Parliamentary Debates Mean Rejection Of Delhi Offer.

CONGRESS VOLUNTEER FORCE FOR BOMBAY.

B. P. C. C. Hails Mrs. Naidu's Mission To East Africa.

A volley of points of order many of which were raised by the Opposition Party obviously with a view to obstruct business, formed the important feature of the proceedings of an urgent meeting of the B.P.C.C. held on Saturday evening at the Congress House. Mr. Jannadas Mehta presided.

Mr. Munshi Md. Ali moved the adjournment of the House to consider the issue which he had raised in two previous meetings, namely, the question of "Nimaz."

The adjournment motion was ruled out of order.

Mr. V. A. Desai then raised a point of order that the urgent meeting was unconstitutional since 24 hours' notice was not given to all the members as required by the rule of the constitution.

Mr. S. K. Patil raised a counter point of order that as the meeting had already commenced and also transacted some work, Mr. Desai's point of order could not be entertained at that stage.

Then followed the interpretations by several members of the procedure rules governing the calling of an urgent meeting.

The President refused to uphold Mr. Desai's point of order. He declared that the meeting was in order.

Mr. V. A. Desai requested the President to take note of the fact that he was approaching the High Court to test the decision of the President on the point of order raised by him and he, therefore, continued his presence in the House under protest.

When the minutes of the two previous meetings were under consideration, Mr. Munshi used hot words against several members of the Committee.

Mr. Ganapati Shankar Desai moved an adjournment of the House to consider Mr. Munshi's conduct. The motion was rejected.

LONDON CONFERENCE UNACERTABLE.

Mr. Abid Ali then formally moved the following resolution:—
"The non-acceptance by the British Cabinet of the conditions laid down in the Delhi manifesto on the Viceroy's declaration as is clear from the speeches of Cabinet Ministers including the Premier Mr. Ramsay MacDonald leaves no room for the Congress to participate in the Round Table Conference and the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee requests the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress to give a lead to the country on the lines of the Resolution of the Calcutta Congress."

Mr. S. K. Patil seconded the resolution reserving remarks.

Mr. V. A. Desai moved an amendment that the consideration of the resolution should be adjourned to a future date. His reason was that as the Working Committee was now meeting at Allahabad they should better wait till that Committee had taken its decision on the question.

Mr. S. K. Patil, opposing the amendment, maintained that the resolution was necessary precisely for the reasons for which Mr. Desai did not want it. They had convened an urgent meeting purely with a view to consider that resolution and wire their decision in time to the Working Committee so that the Committee's hands might be strengthened in the lead that the nation

expected from that Committee.

The adjournment motion was thrown out.

Mr. N. N. Menon moved an amendment to the effect that the Congress should wait till the ensuing session of the Congress before refusing to participate in the proposed Round Table Conference. It could not be said, he said, that the British Government had definitely refused to accept the terms laid down in the Delhi Manifesto.

Mr. C. K. Narayanswamy moved another amendment to the effect that the Viceroy's announcement and its subsequent elucidation in the debates in the British Parliament was tantamount to an earlier rejection of the Nehru Constitution and hence the Congress should have nothing to do with the Round Table Conference.

There was then a debate in the House on the resolution and the amendments.

Replying to the debate Mr. S. K. Patil said that the Delhi manifesto was nothing but a clear and emphatic reiteration of the Calcutta Congress Resolution. It was necessary that the House should pass the resolution unanimously thereby strengthening the hands of the Working Committee in giving a lead to the nation on the lines of this resolution.

Mr. Jannadas Mehta, commending the resolution to the acceptance of the House, said, that it embodied the clearest perception of what had happened in Parliament and of the Premier's reply to Mr. Baldwin. Delhi Manifesto was signed by the greatest man of the World, Mahatma Gandhi. They know it very well that Mahatma Gandhi spoke the language of the gentlest, but at the same time did the work of the bravest.

The resolution was carried by 24 to 7 votes.

SEND-OFF TO MRS. NAIDU.

Mr. Narayan Swamy then moved a resolution congratulating Mrs. Sarojini Naidu on her election as the President of the East Africa Indian Congress for the second time, wishing her god-speed on her mission in the cause of Indians overseas and recommending the committee to give her a hearty send-off at the time of her departure.

Mr. Nipadkar seconded the resolution after which it was unanimously carried amidst applause.

A resolution declaring an unqualified boycott of the Whitley Commission was also unanimously carried.

VOLUNTEER FORCE FOR BOMBAY.

The meeting then passed a resolution congratulating Mr. B. T. Ranadive on his arrest on a charge of sedition. By another resolution the Volunteers and Gymnasium Sub-Committee of the B.P.C.C. were called upon to take immediate steps to organise a strong and efficient volunteer corps for the City of Bombay and equip it with proper military training.

Mr. N. N. Menon by a resolution asked the B.P.C.C. to support the move of the Bombay "Untouchables" and give the material and moral support in the proposed Satyagraha.

Mr. Abid Ali Jafferhali made a statement that the B. P. C. C. (Continued in column 5).

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

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DETAILS ON PAGE 7.

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